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Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914, at New York Postoffice

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, INC., PUBLISHERS
No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.

VOL. VI

NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1920

No. 23

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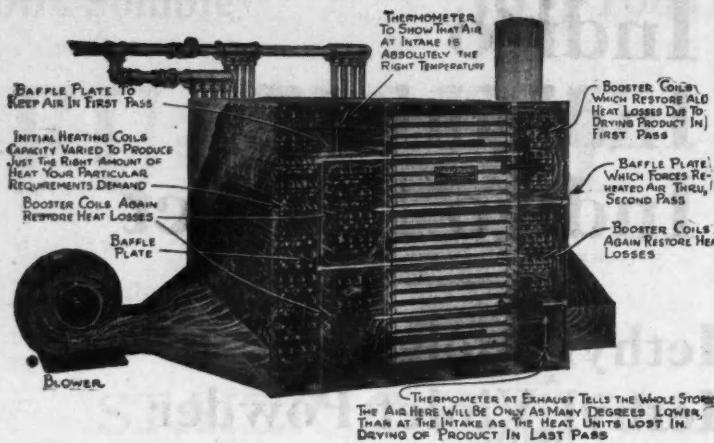
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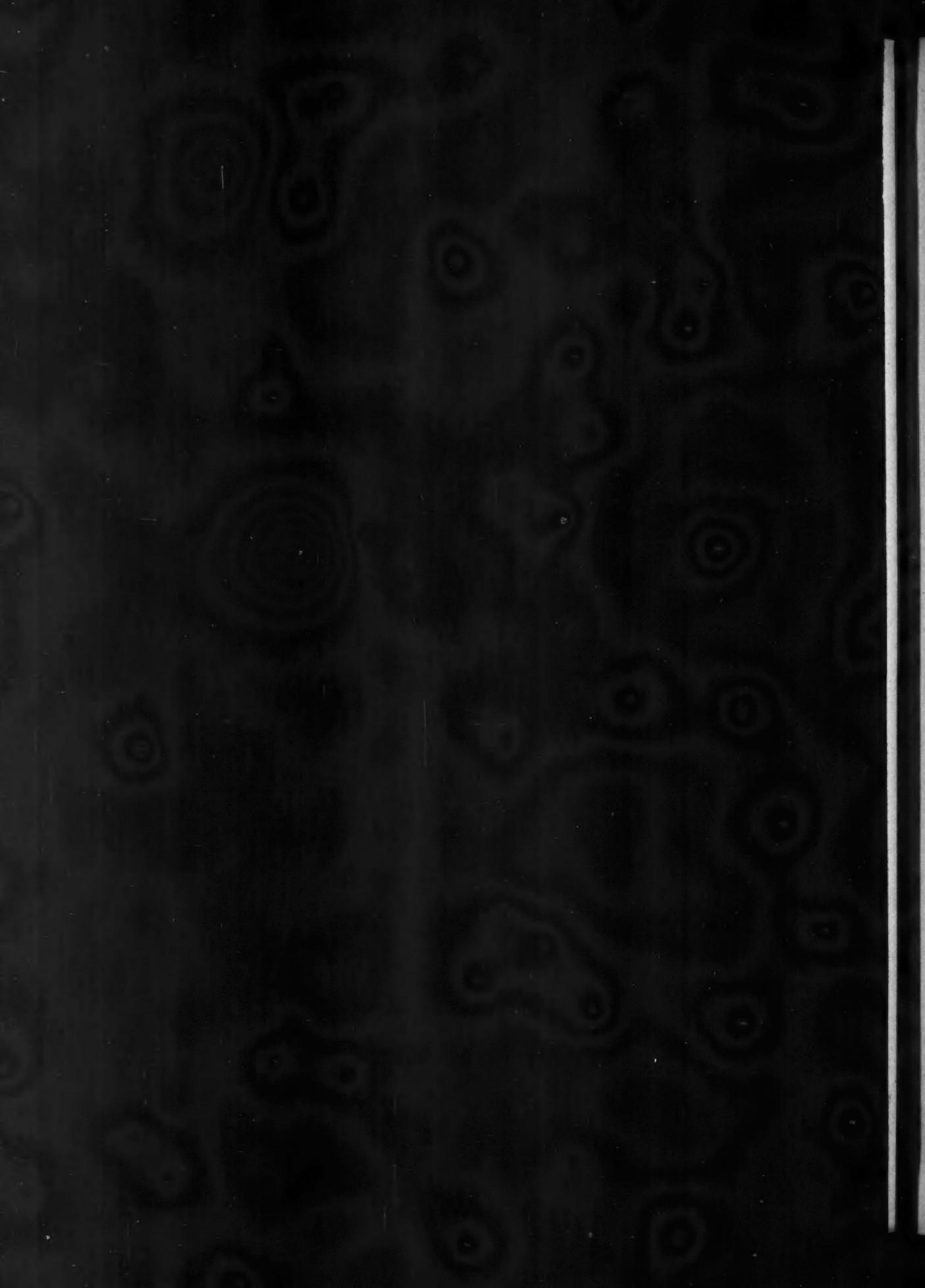
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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. VI

NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1920

No. 23

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS INC.

N. W. HAYNES, President

IRA P. MACNAIR, Secretary

F. F. BURGIN, Treasurer

Publication Office

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Telephone 7646 Barclay

Cable Chemmarket

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year
Current Copies, 10 cents Back Copies, 25 cents

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NO MONOPOLY IN COAL-TAR CHEMICALS

Polities having been injected into the debate on the dye tariff bill, by an unfortunate reference to Gen. Wood's position on preparedness and his manager's opposition to the most essential preparedness which the dye industry would furnish, the independent manufacturers of coal-tar chemicals find themselves facing practical annihilation through the threatened competition with German products. Taking no part in the political issue and asking only for adequate protection for a short term of years, they have petitioned Congress for early consideration and passage of a measure which will insure the life of the industry, and demanding that they shall not be made to suffer for any misunderstanding between factions, at the expense of the coal-tar interests and at the expense of national safety.

The speeches made in the Senate during the recent debate on the Longworth bill, especially the prolonged historical agony indulged in by Senator Thomas of Colorado and by others who sought to kill the bill by talking it to death, were filled with extraordinary misstatements regarding the danger of a monopoly being established in this country if the dye industry is given protection on the lines requested. Manufacturers of coal tar chemicals resent these unjust statements and have joined in a protest published elsewhere in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS which points out the real danger—the German monopoly. The reading into the Senate records of the papers filed in a law suit begun a year ago, and erroneous statements concerning possibilities of a monopoly controlled by the du Pont interests, would be amusing as a political play-to-the-gallery were it not for the fact that the general public, and some senators apparently, know very little regarding the manufacture of coal-tar chemicals.

The Senator from Colorado evidently had been supplied with a mass of here-to-fore published material, clippings from newspapers and biased statements by importers of foreign dyes, American agents of German manufacturers, and German propaganda of the rawest kind which is familiar to the manufacturers of intermediates, dyes and coal-tar chemicals. The real issues were camouflaged. No opponent of the measure dared discuss the labor costs here and abroad. Apparently no one supposed the small manufacturer could live a minute when the "big fellow" at Wilmington decreed his death. In twenty-two statements in a Petition of Protest the small manufacturers have placed the practical, commercial side of the ques-

tion before Congress in a convincing, common-sense way, and point out why it is for the interest of the consumers of these chemicals and dyes, as well as for the interest of the Nation to protect the industry.

ENTERPRISE OF THE JAPANESE

A Japanese syndicate is negotiating for large acreage at Preanger, Java, where the cinchona estates are located. It is said that the syndicate will establish a quinine factory near Bandoeng, Java, and expect to have it in operation by 1923. The Japanese are progressive and their vision is world-wide. When a sugar shortage threatened, a syndicate of Japanese merchants bought a sugar mill in Java, paying \$1,800,000 and is to make further investments amounting to \$6,600,000 to ensure a sugar supply for home use. The nation is building up a dye industry at considerable expense to investors, and in order to broaden its market for dyes one company is establishing a plant in China with Japanese and Chinese capital, so as to overcome the prejudice that led the Chinese to boycott Japanese colors. They are making caustic soda and soda ash, which for years were imported from England and the United States. When they discovered that cotton mill machinery could not be delivered in reasonable time by foreign makers during the world conflict they bought American mills outright, stripped them of machinery and shipped it to Japan. Present conditions of depression over there will not last long when Japanese enterprise asserts itself and the people are again fully employed in the various industries.

TORTUOUS REASONING

"If the present rates of tariff, which the manufacturers asked for, and which they proved to our satisfaction in 1916 to be sufficient do not furnish the industry with sufficient protection, and especially in view of its present export trade, the fact is a demonstration of the inability of American genius and American enterprise to compete with foreign competition. The sooner we acknowledge it and quit taxing the people unduly in order to sustain it, the better it will be for all concerned."

"I shall, of course, read your literature, but my mind is very well made up."

This succinct statement is even more illuminating than Senator Thomas' long speeches on the floor of the Senate, and it is very well worth while to consider his reasoning briefly.

The Senator forgets that the present tariff rates became law during the war period, before the American dye industry understood its own problems, and he is, apparently, unwilling to look present and markedly changed conditions in the face or to listen attentively to the testimony of many disinterested men of expert equipment and highest standing, who with the experience of the past three years and a better understanding of the dye situation, agree that the tariff rates of the Longworth Bill are not higher than are necessary.

Does Senator Thomas not know that the present export trade in dyes is largely the result of fortuitous circumstance and that every day it is held with more difficulty? Before the war Germany alone was physically and financially and scientifically equipped to supply the world's needs of coal-tar

dyestuffs. Today, not only the United States, but also Great Britain, are able to manufacture sufficient quantities of dyes to fill the world markets, and this leaves out of consideration the important dye industries developed in Switzerland, in France, and in Japan. Our export trade in dyes has been a valuable help in the up-building of the industry here, but men familiar with the world's dye market know that it is in the export field that competition will be severest and much of the trade diverted from us.

To slur American chemical genius and American financial enterprise is an easy way to distract attention from the fact that American labor costs are the highest in the world and that the American dye industry, in notable exception to its competitors in Germany, England, Switzerland, France, and Japan, is being developed absolutely without Government help, and in the case of the Senator from Colorado himself, in the very face of Government discouragement.

The Senator's plea that we stop taxing the "peepul" is pure political buncumbe, for the cost of coloring textiles, leathers, papers, and other dyed articles is so very small a part of the selling price of the articles themselves, that even expert accountants have been unable to write ciphers enough after the decimal point to express the dye-cost in many items. It is remarkable that so "popular" an argument could be advanced in opposition to a bill which chemists, physicians, and munition makers have testified is essential to national defense in event of war.

Of course, if Senator Thomas' mind is so well made up in advance, there is no hope for converting him, but we cannot but be interested in the reason which has led him to his remarkable conclusion.

LITTLE NEW CAPITAL IN CHEMICALS

The investment in new chemical, dye and drug companies during May amounted to about \$4,000,000, compared with an investment of \$4,700,000 in April. The record is the lowest in capital and in number of companies for any month in 1920. In commenting upon the falling off in new companies, the "Journal of Commerce" says:

"The decline in activity in the development of the chemical and allied industries as reflected in the falling off in new enterprises is generally attributed to the failure of Congress to take favorable action upon bills pending whose adoption is regarded as essential to placing the industries on a firm foundation. This is particularly true of the dye tariff and licensing measure, which, following a period of confidence on the part of its supporters and predictions of its passage, has apparently been indefinitely shelved. Chemists generally had hoped that this and other bills would be put through before adjournment, recognizing that a delay of several months would continue the condition of uncertainty to which their interests have been subjected and tend to curb their development and expansion."

Four hundred and one packages of aniline colors arrived from Antwerp, consigned to the Textile Alliance. Other scattered assignments were 26 barrels and 340 cylinders. There were also eight casks of Berlin blues on the same vessel.

An Open Letter to Congress

Manufacturers of Coal-Tar Intermediates, Dyes, Medicinals, Aromatics, Photographic and Tanning Chemicals Unite in Request for Re-Consideration and Passage of the Longworth Bill

The Associated Press flashed the information, reprinted in important papers and read country-wide, that there was danger imminent of building up an American Dyestuff Monopoly through the aid of the Longworth Bill.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Nothing could be more far fetched and biased, than creation of such impressions.

It may have been aimed at one or two manufacturers but it hits the entire American Coal-Tar Industry. On the other hand Dyestuffs are not the only important Coal-Tar products.

We, the undersigned, American manufacturers of Dyestuffs, Dyestuff Intermediates, Drugs, Photographic materials, Synthetic Tanning materials, Insulating materials, Coal-Tar Aromatics and Synthetic Resins —REGISTER OUR PROTEST.

There is no desire to create a Dyestuff monopoly. The public mind and opinion should be set right, and this should come from the United States Capitol and not from the manager of one or more political factions.

Clear this matter right, right now, on the following misunderstood points:

No Monopoly in Dyes

1. That we are positive that no such danger exists and most emphatically state that every one of the undersigned, representing the various manufacturers is independent of the other, and that there are no combined interests amongst us; we have at no time planned the creation of a monopoly. Furthermore we are independent. We aver that none of us have any interest whatsoever in the DuPont Company nor has the DuPont Company any interest in us.

2. That for several years we have been and still are manufacturing Coal-Tar Chemicals or Dyestuffs and that all of us together have been instrumental in building up a large Coal-Tar Chemical Industry in this country and during the war have aided the Government in carrying on warfare successfully.

3. That the Longworth Bill might benefit the large manufacturers only is erroneous, to say the least. As a matter of fact, the bill will protect the small manufacturers to a much greater extent than the large manu-

facturers. Because of the technical knowledge required in running the business, the small manufacturer who gives personal attention to the manufacture is placed in a much better position to compete with the large concerns who have to engage experts for everything and in that way have large production and overhead charges to contend with.

4. If the present bill is not passed in suitable form, the large manufacturers might be able to stay in business for a time, because they can produce staple goods on a large scale, this being the kind of products that the European manufacturers would keep away from for a time.

Small Manufacturers in Peril

5. If we should be left with nothing but a Tariff between us and the competition of the German Trust, the small manufacturers would stand no chance. The struggle for the market in our products would depend entirely on financial strength. Whatever duties might be levied the Germans could well afford, with their advantages in costs and experience and with the aid of the rate of exchange, to pay them. By sacrificing, or rather investing in this way a sum so small as to be negligible compared to the capital which the German Trust has at stake, they can drive us all out of business and then get their money back, in their old habitual way, by raising prices. Nobody can fight such a battle except a firm of immense resources. A Tariff alone will give only the big fellow a chance to survive, and can hardly save even the biggest. The present Senate Bill gives us an even chance, and we therefore urge its prompt enactment.

6. It must be remembered that when the United States got into the War, we had a two and one-half year start in the production of Coal-Tar Chemicals for explosive purposes. These were previously supplied to the Allies who, later, became our associates in war. Were it not for this start, when the war broke out, we never would have been able to accomplish the task which we undertook and, which finally ended the war in Victory for America.

7. It is well to remember that Chemical plants deteriorate rapidly and are suitable for the scrap heap unless run continuously. Therefore, we manufacturers,

THE CASE BEFORE CONGRESS

Immediate re-consideration of the Longworth Bill and its passage as soon as possible is asked by the small, independent manufacturers of coal-tar intermediates, dyes, medicinals, aromatics, and photographic and tanning chemicals in the Open Letter to Congress, for the following reasons:

A self-contained coal-tar chemical industry is vital, in event of war, to national safety.

Such an industry will free the great American industries that supply textiles, leather, paper, explosives, canned food-stuffs, cosmetics, photography and moving pictures, and medicines from dependence upon foreign sources of necessary materials.

Progress made during the war is halted awaiting the assurance of adequate protection.

A licensing system is essential to small makers of coal-tar chemical products as no tariff is, under existing conditions, any real protection from unscrupulous foreign competition.

It is just to protect American chemical workers, who are three-times as highly paid as similar European laborers.

This Bill, far from favoring monopoly, is especially to the advantage of the small, independent manufacturer.

Opposition to this bill has come chiefly from importers of foreign dyes and chemicals who do not represent either American manufacturers or American consumers.

It is unfair and unwise that so vital a bill should be shelved because of "politics" or personal animosity against a single, big dyestuff manufacturer.

of the Coal-Tar Chemicals urgently ask that the Senate and the House of Representatives give the matter of the Coal-Tar Bill immediate attention for the purpose of safe guarding the interest of the country's National Defense, as well as the interests of the undersigned representatives of American Industries.

8. The small manufacturers of which this is a representative list, emphatically state that, unless due protection is given to the industry that they will not be able to finance their business successfully, and will therefore be forced to abandon the plans laid out for the further development of a self-contained American Coal-Tar Chemical industry.

9. Any disputes, differences of opinion or controversies, which have arisen or which might arise between the representatives of the DuPont interests, or any other single company with any legislator or group of legislators should not be held against the entire Coal-Tar Chemical industry. It would be unjust and unfair. We, the independent manufacturers of Coal-Tar Chemicals forming the backbone of this American industry should not be made to suffer for any misunderstanding between factions, at our expense, AT THE EXPENSE OF NATIONAL SAFETY.

10. The view point of the undersigned is that, the danger of a Coal-Tar Chemical monopoly in this country is far fetched and imaginary. This imaginary danger no doubt has been created by the importers of Coal-Tar Chemicals and Dyestuffs, to safeguard their own selfish interest at the expense of the welfare of the American people.

11. Were the Peace Treaty signed, or a separate Treaty with Germany entered into to-morrow, the American markets would, within a short time, be flooded with cheap wares dumped by foreign countries. There apparently are individuals who are attempting to mislead Congress by misrepresentation and thereby are manipulating dilatoriness in passing the Bill, in the hope that such procrastination will bring it up for action at a time too late for effectiveness, and thus a self-contained American Coal-Tar Chemical Industry will be killed, without the full knowledge of the American people, why, and by whom, this was accomplished.

12. It has been rightly stated time and again, by chemists, scientific men and other influential men in this country that the Coal-Tar Bill is of utmost national importance and that in order to protect and safe-guard the interest of the country that the Coal-Tar Chemical and Dyestuff industry should and must be protected in a satisfactory manner. This is understood and acknowledged by the entire Senate and House of Representatives. We must have action or perish.

Must Have Protection

13. In view of the foregoing facts, it becomes imperative that proper protective measures be now passed, the industry must know whether there is a future, otherwise, the industry is doomed to failure.

14. We, as manufacturers, who have tied up our resources in the Coal-Tar Chemical and Dyestuff industry for everybody's welfare, demand that suitable protection be given to this industry and that a suitable Tariff Bill be acted upon in this session, and without further delay.

15. The Chemical plants if only tariff protection is given will have to return to pre-war conditions, that is, simply as assembling plants for German-made goods.

16. The Coal Tar Chemical business in general, and the Dyestuff business in particular, is an individualized business. It requires personal attention, personal acquaintance, and personal contact with the consumers and therefore can not be easily monopolized by or

transferred to any one or two larger concerns in such a short time as the bill provides.

Real Danger In German Monopoly

17. It took the German Cartel forty years to build up a successful Coal-Tar Chemical monopoly and we feel that, even if there was a danger of building up an American monopoly, would it not be better to encourage an American monopoly which is subject to the control of our Government, than be servile to a German monopoly, over which our Government has no control whatsoever.

18. We might state, however, that the danger of monopoly in this country is remote because all we are asking is proper protection for a limited period in order to give the American Coal-Tar Chemical manufacturers sufficient chance to perfect organizations for the purpose of keeping the United States out of the clutches of the foreign monopoly which is in existence now and in that way safe-guard the welfare of the country.

19. At the war's beginning, American manufacturers of Textiles pressed the dye makers to increase their facilities to produce more dyestuffs, confessing at the same time their former short-sightedness in not encouraging the passage of suitable tariff legislation.

Labor Costs Here and Abroad

20. The relative cost of Labor considered, the American manufacturers cannot successfully compete with the Europeans. We have recently been informed by a Swiss Chemical manufacturer that their labor conditions were bad, their help being paid from \$10.50 to \$13.00 (60 francs) weekly for skilled labor. The American workers for the same class of labor received 50c per hour; this based on the Swiss 10 hour day equals \$30.00 per week. And our worker corresponding to their \$13.00 per week help, receives 65c to 75c or about \$40.00 a week. The German labor is paid even less.

21. American Chemical makers find it now difficult to market their products since the importers are holding out inducements to their customers in the promises of early delivery, of low-priced German and Swiss chemicals. This of course, is well planned propaganda, estimated to influence the minds of the reading public, of the customer and the Senator alike.

22. The weal of the American people and the country's safety should not be made subservient to petty squabbles of political factions. That is a wrong. When we small manufacturers do not fear the effects of a monopoly, why should the Senate fear it? We feel that neither factional squabble nor personal animosity were reasons sufficiently potent to withdraw the Senates action on the Longworth Bill.

A list of the firms that signed the petition follows:

Rector Chemical Co.	Tower Manufacturing Co.
Ackerman Mfg. & Export Co.	Transatlantic Chemical Corp.
McKesson & Robbins	U. S. Cigar & Chemical Co.
Gaskill Chemical Corp.	Atlas Color Works
Montcalm Chemical Works	Butterworth-Judson Corp.
Merrimac Chemical Co.	John Campbell & Co.
Geo. H. Morrill Co.	Chemical Co. of America, Inc.
Agawam Chemical Works	Dye Products & Chemical Co.
Heyden Chemical Works	Grasselli Chemical Co.
Holiday-Kemp Co., Inc.	Heller & Mera Co.
Anthrakone Dye Prod. & Chem. Co.	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.
Trico Chemical Co., Inc.	Organic Salt & Acid Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.	Sherwin Williams Co.
Pearless Color Co., Inc.	Van Dyk & Co.
Universal Aniline Dye & Chem. Co.	Waugh Chemical Co.
Lamle Chemical Co.	Ernst Zobel Co.
Croton Color & Chemical Co.	United Synthetic Drug Corp.
Industrial Chemical Co.	Florasynth Laboratories, Inc.
Holland Aniline Co.	White Tar Aniline Corp.
N. Y. Quinoline & Chemical Works	British-American Chemical Co.
Reliance Aniline & Chem. Co.	United Dyes
Monsanto Chemical Works	Nell Color & Chemical Co.
Dow Chemical Co.	New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Nangatuck Chemical Co.	Iridescent Dyestuff & Chem. Co.
Certified Chemical Corp.	E. C. Kipstein & Sons Co.
Ulico Chemical Co.	Commonwealth Chemical Corp.
Walker Chemical Co.	Hooker Electrochemical Co.
Dicks, David & Co.	Antoine Chris Co.

Trade Notes and Personals

Wilson I. Doan, of the New York office of the Dow Chemical Co., is in the South on business for the company.

The still house of Richards & Co.'s chemical works at Stamford, Conn., was destroyed by fire on June 4, following an explosion of alcohol. The loss was about \$4,000.

Charles F. Dare & Son of Bridgeton, New Jersey, have discontinued their office at 115 Broadway, New York, for export and import business, and will hereafter concentrate their efforts on domestic business, with headquarters in Bridgeton, New Jersey.

It is reported that two German potash experts, Herr Gunte and Herr Ziervogel, have just returned to Berlin from a trip to Spain to look over the potash situation, as a result of which they report that the Spanish Government will probably grant the German potash syndicate wide concessions for working the Spanish potash deposits and for the production of the derivatives of potash.

F. S. Cunningham, of Butler Bros., Chicago, says in regard to the tendency of prices: "Commodity prices in general are artificially high. They must come down. The sooner they come down the better for everyone. But nothing is gained by ignoring the plain fact that wholesale prices (and retail prices) depend on the cost of production. Until that comes down, talk about a lower level of prices is vain."

According to the monthly report on general business conditions in Federal Reserve District No. 8, St. Louis, just issued, drug and chemical prices have an upward tendency owing to light supplies, there being several specific increases and no decreases during May. The volume of business done ranged from steady to 3 per cent under a year ago, and, as contrasted with the preceding month this year, losses were from 5 per cent to 20 per cent.

A report recently issued by the Italian Discount and Trade Company, 399 Broadway, New York, draws attention to the growth of Italy's chemical and dye industry, saying that in 1919 the imports of chemicals, medicines, resins and perfumery were valued at 604,219,400 lire, and imports of colors, dyes and tanning materials amounted to 137,422,573 lire, a total of 741,641,973, while in 1918 the total value of the imports of these products was 2,327,993,708 lire, a decrease of 1,586,351,335 lire in 1919.

M. Clyde Kelly, congressman from Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill in the House to make lawful resale price maintenance. Those desiring to fix prices at which standard trade marked goods are sold would be required to file with the Federal Trade Commission a statement giving the name and quality of the goods, the brand under which it is sold and the price which it is proposed to fix for resales. Cost figures also would be required to be placed before the commission.

The firm of F. P. Robert & Co., New York, whose incorporation was announced in the June 2 issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, with headquarters at 65 Barclay street, will have an office in Paris, at 16 Rue St Marc, in charge of Emile G. Frey, formerly of New York. F. P. Robert returned a week ago on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam having spent several months in Europe where he has been extending his business connections and purchasing pharmaceuticals, chemicals and dyes. Mr. Robert arranged for agencies in Spain, England, Italy, Switzerland and Holland. K. Nakagami is traveling in the Far East in the company's interest.

WHO WROTE THE MOSES AMENDMENT TO THE LONGWORTH DYE BILL?

Charles H. Herty Suspects that Harry S. Knight of the Sunbury Converting Works Helped to Frame It—Company Said to Be Owned by the Susquehanna Silk Mills, Seized By the Alien Property Custodian

The activity of Harry S. Knight of Sunbury, Pa., and Senator Moses of Manchester, N. H., in opposition to the Longworth dye tariff bill, and his constant attendance in Washington during the hearings on the bill, have drawn the fire of Dr. Charles H. Herty, editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," who says in the June issue:

Speaking of Senator Moses, geography is a strange thing. Whoever would have thought that the opposition to this bill would have brought about so close a union of two towns, Manchester, N. H., and Sunbury, Pa.! Naturally one thinks of Manchester and the great Amoskeag Manufacturing Company when one thinks of Senator Moses. But what about Sunbury, a small Pennsylvania town of 15,000 inhabitants, according to the census of 1910? Doubtless it has grown some since then.

Our attention was first called to Sunbury by the Report of the Alien Property Custodian which showss (pages 133 and 352) that the Custodian seized 80 per cent of the stock (preferred) of the Susquehanna Silk Mills, Sunbury, Pa., because it was enemy-owned. At Sunbury are located also the Sunbury Converting Works, which we are informed were owned by the Susquehanna Silk Mills. At the Senate hearings a rather violent attack upon the bill was made in the form of a statement filed by the Sunbury Converting Works. Furthermore, among the signers of the rather notorious "Memorandum in opposition to the purchase by the Government through the Textile Alliance, or other official agency, of dyes directly from the foreign manufacturers" appeared again the name of the Sunbury Converting Works. Now it appears that both the Susquehanna Silk Mills and the Sunbury Converting Works were represented legally by Mr. Harry S. Knight, of Sunbury, Pa., at the time of the seizure by the Alien Property Custodian.

But we are getting ahead of the story, for we learned that only to-day. To resume—after the bill had received the approval of the Committee, Senator Moses introduced an extensive amendment, which dye manufacturers immediately felt could have no other effect than the destruction of the American dye industry. Fortunately the Tariff Commission studied the amendment and reported to the Finance Committee that it was unworkable. But that isn't the interesting part of the story. In April an extensive reply to the criticism of the Tariff Commission was made by Mr. Harry S. Knight, of Sunbury, Pa. His reply showed such an intimate acquaintance with the Moses amendment that one could easily get the impression that he had written the amendment himself.

On our journey to Paris last fall we had a delightful ship-companion in the person of Mr. Harry S. Knight, of Sunbury, Pa. At that time we knew nothing of his interest in dyes. On Tuesday afternoon, we entered the Senate gallery and were surprised to find in the same section our ship-companion, Mr. Knight,—surprised, because we had not associated him for a moment with the Mr. Knight who had replied to the Tariff Commission's criticism. Toward the end of the afternoon Senator Moses left the floor, seemingly somewhat hurried. While leaving he passed near our gallery and motioned toward that part of the gallery where Mr. Knight was sitting. Immediately Mr. Knight rose and the two left the Chamber by different doors but at the same moment. Perhaps it was a mere coincidence. Possibly Mr. Knight had a sudden controllable desire to take a smoke. We know not. There are some who even go so far as to believe that Mr. Knight wrote the Moses amendment.

Books of Trade Interest

PROSPECTOR'S FIELD BOOK AND GUIDE. By H. S. Osborn, revised and enlarged by M. W. von Bernewitz, 12 mo., 350 pages. Published by Henry Carey Baird & Co., 2 West 45th st., New York.

The ninth edition of this valuable work is a complete revision to suit the new conditions that have arisen in the mining world which require some technical training on the part of a prospector who desires to avoid financial loss. An entirely different type of man is prospecting today as compared with the argonauts who went to California in 1849, or those optimists who made the rush to Alaska in 1898. The up-to-date prospector must have some knowledge of geology and minerals, be able to use a blowpipe, and have sufficient instruction in surveying to lay out lode claims or placer ground. The analysis of ores is explained in Mr. Osborn's book, and there are tables of weights and measures, and a glossary of terms used. The author has written works on the "Metallurgy of Iron and Steel" and a "Practical Manual of Minerals, Mines and Mining." H. W. von Bernewitz, who rewrote the original volume is a metallurgist and technical journalist of wide experience.

THE TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS AND PERSONAL INCOME IN NEW YORK. By Henry M. Powell, of the New York bar, 8 vo., 400 pages. Published by the Clark Boardman Co., Ltd., New York.

Voluminous citations from court decisions, and rulings by the State Comptroller, as well as Federal rulings and decisions which are applicable in State cases, are given by the author in the effort to illuminate the obscure passages and determine legally what is net income, and what reports should be made by corporations. Mr. Powell discusses the constitutionality of the law, the question of residence for personal income taxation, exemption, estates and trusts, and supplies a reference table showing the parallel sections in the State and Federal Income Tax Laws. The work is a valuable addition to the library of the manufacturer, the merchant, and the lawyer who handles corporation business.

POTASH AS A GERMAN WEAPON

There are evidences that the German Potash Syndicate is preparing to monopolize the world's markets for potash, says the "Manufacturers Record." The publication draws attention to the fact that the German Kalisyndikat is now advertising heavily in religious papers in the South, and says:

Potash is probably Germany's most powerful economic weapon in her fight to regain her lost place among the nations—her most powerful one, for food is the world's greatest need, and potash means food. That she will use this weapon with the utmost ruthlessness when the time comes is apparent enough to even the most cursory reader of her recent history.

In connection with this news, recent comment of Dr. A. M. Soule, president of the State College of Agriculture of Georgia and a careful student of the potash situation, is of interest. "I am sure," said Dr. Soule in a recent letter to a friend in this city, "that Germany has definite plans similar to those she was attempting to put into effect before the war, and the leaders of the German Kalisyndikat advised me while I was in Berlin in 1914 that they intended to control all potash supplies throughout the world."

"They said they were prepared to combat such mines as might compete successfully with theirs located in territory outside of Germany."

The Edison Oil Co., Edison, Ga., is to rebuild its peanut oil plant recently destroyed by fire.

DR. HERTY ADDRESSES CANADIAN CHEMISTS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, June 7.—The Joint Convention of the Society of Chemical Industry and the Canadian Institute of Chemistry was held recently at the Chemistry and Mining Building of Toronto University with an attendance of upwards of 200. A feature of the meeting was an address by Dr. Charles H. Herty, of New York, past president of the American Chemical Society, whose topic was "Chemistry Under a Constitutional Government." He dealt at length with what had been accomplished by Germany in technical education, and the urgent necessity of educating the public to the national value of chemistry, if Germany was to be prevented from regaining her ascendancy in the chemical industries. The people must understand and appreciate chemistry before government assistance could be expected. The quicker the people learn the importance of the work the better for the world's peace.

Dr. Herty declared his faith in the British and American dye industries, and said that while both countries were behind Germany in vat dyes, the quality of Anglo-Saxon products was just as good though the variety was more limited.

At a business meeting of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry the following officers were elected: President, Prof. J. W. Bain, Toronto; vice-presidents, Dr. George Baril, Montreal, Dr. A. McGill, Ottawa, Prof. McLaurin, Regina; secretary-treasurer, H. J. Roast, Montreal. Prof. Mathew A. Parker, of Manitoba University was selected as delegate to the Inter-Allied Chemical Congress to be held in Rome.

WOLCOTT EXPLAINS DU PONT CONTRACT

Washington, D. C., June 7.—Senator Josiah O. Wolcott, Democrat, of Delaware, defended in the Senate on June 3, the business agreement between E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Company, of Wilmington, D. C., and the Levinstein Company, Limited, of Manchester, England, both manufacturers of dyestuffs, for the interchange of trade secrets.

The alleged agreement between the two companies was denounced a few weeks ago in the Senate by Senator Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, who asserted that the two concerns "had combined in an illegal way to control the markets of the world in the production of dyestuffs."

Senator Wolcott said the arrangement had been entered into by the Du Pont Company "to give to the American consumer all the advantages secured to the British consumer through the seizure of the German plants."

"The immediate effect of these negotiations," Senator Wolcott said, "was to secure for America the 'know-how' so urgently needed in this country and which enabled the Du Pont Company in a comparatively short time to reproduce and make available to American consumers substantial quantities of dyes equal in quality to any manufactured by the Germans. If my view of this contract is correct it cannot be fairly said that any monopolistic or otherwise improper motive underlies either negotiations or execution."

The total production of olives in Spain during 1919 amounted to 1,813,100 metric tons, compared with 1,403,831 tons in 1918, and 2,207,700 tons in 1917. The oil yield in 1919 amounted to 336,393 metric tons, compared with 255,202 tons in 1918, and 427,838 tons in 1917. Of the total 1919 olive crop 1,761,374 metric tons went to the mills, yielding 19.09 kilos of oil per 100 kilos of olives. The area devoted to olive culture comprised 1,571,909 hectares (1 hectare=2.47 acres).

Trade Comment and Gossip

Frank S. Roddie, president of the Seattle Paint Co., is on a three months' trip to England, Scotland and Ireland on business and pleasure.

Peter F. Whalen, president and general manager of the Buckeye Paint and Varnish Co., Toledo, and in business since 1874, is dead at the age of 66.

The Brooklyn factory of E. M. & F. Waldo was partly destroyed by fire the morning of May 21, and stocks of Spanish oxide and blanc fixe were badly damaged by water.

The United Drug Co. has closed the deal for the purchase of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., of England, having 627 stores.

Work has been begun on repairs costing about \$40,000 to the crude pan-house of the Barrett Manufacturing Co., Bermuda and Margaretta streets, Philadelphia, recently damaged by fire.

Francis A. Cundill, importer of camphor, with offices at 63 Wall street, left for Quebec, Canada, recently. Mr. Cundill is taking his family with him for an extended rest in the Canadian woods.

The new officers of the American Zinc Institute are: President, E. H. Wolff, Illinois Zinc Co., Peru, Ill.; secretary, S. B. Tuttle; treasurer, H. Crane, American Zinc and Lead Co., Marcotte, Tenn.

Plans are being prepared by the Burbank Development Co., of Burbank, Cal., for a soap factory to be erected at that place at an estimated cost of \$200,000. The plant has been leased to the Carbassimo Company.

The New Jersey Fish and Game Commission has charged the chemical plants along the Delaware River with polluting the water by wastes, thus driving away the fish and killing the spawn. The Commission believes that the sewage could be filtered at a small expense. Experts of the State Department of Health are to investigate the matter.

The growth of commerce between Switzerland and England has opened a field for a monthly magazine in English, called "The Anglo-Swiss Review," which is published at Basle. In the first number is an article by J. R. Cahill, British commercial attache at Berne, on "Anglo-Swiss Trade Relations." Also a feature article on "What the Swiss Dye Industry Has Done for England Since 1914," by E. A. Swift.

The California Packing Corporation is preparing to manufacture alcohol fuel as a substitute for gasoline at its cannery at Honolulu. Figures show that waste molasses produced on the Islands yearly exceeds 135,000 tons, which can be converted by a new process into more than 9,000,000 gallons of motor fuel. Plants there now have an output of about 1,200 gallons of the new fuel daily and its use is proving very successful.

Employees of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., caught a man on Monday, who is believed to be a member of a blackmailing gang who threatened the chemical company, last year, and demanded \$600. Soon after the letter was received the benzol plant was blown up causing heavy loss. Recently a letter was received demanding \$4,000, which was to be placed in a tree. Employees made up a dummy package, and waited for the blackmailer. He is said to have admitted writing the letters.

Dr. Arthur Lachman, San Francisco chemist and author of several books on scientific subjects, whose disappearance from home more than six months ago resulted in a nation-wide search, has returned, ignorant of his wanderings during that time. His memory returned to him at Chico, Cal., following a fall, and he at once dispatched a message to San Francisco advising relatives of his whereabouts.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have reorganized and consolidated its Chicago offices and placed J. F. Wishart in charge as general sales manager. The other officers are: W. C. Matchett, office manager; E. H. Garrison, sales manager chemical products; C. A. Spansley, sales manager explosives; H. W. Wivel, sales manager fabrikoid; W. H. Hasse, sales manager lithopone, dry colors, and pigments; Gordon Barber, sales manager paints and varnish; William Johnson, sales manager pyralin.

Employees of Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb, of Bartholomew Close, London, struck for higher wages. The strikers are members of the General Workers Union. A court of arbitration has decided against giving any advance at all, a decision which the workers claim was against all the evidence submitted. The secretary of the workpeople's side of the joint committee of the London drug and fine chemical industry is A. Boyd, 1 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, and the employers' secretary is Alderman Sir William Glyn-Jones. The employers are standing pat and refuse to make any advances. Other strikes are expected.

RICHARD A. HUDNUT MARRIES

Richard A. Hudnut, druggist and perfumer, was married last week, in the chapel at the Municipal Building to Winifred K. de Wolfe, of San Francisco. Michael J. Cruise, First Deputy City Clerk, performed the ceremony. The couple appeared at the City Clerk's office, obtained a license and went directly to the chapel on the floor above. It was said in the City Clerk's office that Mr. and Mrs. Hudnut intended to have a religious ceremony performed later.

Mr. Hudnut was associated with his father Alexander Hudnut, at his pharmacy in the old New York Herald building, at Ann Street and Broadway, until the elder Hudnut retired from business in 1889.

The younger Hudnut began the study of perfumery and its manufacture at the Ann Street pharmacy, and after extensive travel and investigation of manufacturing methods abroad he opened the R. Hudnut Pharmacy at 925 Broadway, and factory in West Eighteenth Street, where he manufactures perfumery.

C. Boylston, chemist and department manager of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, and Dr. Isabel Gray, a graduate of the Women's Medical College, will be married on June 15 at St. Louis. Dr. Gray was an army surgeon in France with the rank of first lieutenant. Upon her return to St. Louis, she became physician and surgeon at the Mallinckrodt plant and met Mr. Boylston there. Boylston formerly lived in Boston. He is a graduate of Harvard.

Charles F. Roth, one of the managers of the Chemical Exposition, and Mrs. Carol E. Thrall, widow of Munson Thrall, were married in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The Rev. Dr. Lewis of New Haven, Conn., officiated. The bride was attended by Mrs. Samuel R. MacDonald, and Dr. Charles Herty was best man. A breakfast was served in the Manhattan Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Roth will live at 141 East Thirty-sixth street.

STOCKS OF VEGETABLE OILS ON HAND AND PRODUCTION FOR THREE MONTHS

Compilation By Bureau of the Census Showing Also the Consumption of Vegetable and Fish Oils—Cottonseed Oil, Edible and Neutral Lard, Linseed Oil, Tallow and Coconut Oil Covered By the Report

Washington, June 7.—The factory production of fats and oils (exclusive of refined oil and derivatives) during the three-month period ended March 31, 1920, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, was as follows: Vegetable oils, 605,885,917 pounds; fish oils, 4,211,335 pounds; animal fats 455,297,307 pounds; and grease 89,767,212 pounds; a total of 1,155,161,771 pounds. Of the several kinds of oils and fats covered by the inquiry the greatest production, 406,333,982 pounds, appears for cottonseed oil. Next in order are edible and neutral lard with 379,853,296 pounds; linseed oil with 117,225,669 pounds; tallow with 73,445,088 pounds; and coconut oil with 39,682,487 pounds.

Nearly all the crude vegetable oils are passed through a refining process, although some virgin oil is expressed. The production of refined oil during the three-month period was as follows: Cottonseed, 357,572,013 pounds; coconut, 60,736,738 pounds; peanut, 12,748,195 pounds; soya bean, 38,393,120 pounds; and corn, 24,745,843 pounds.

The production, consumption and stocks of fats and oils for the three-month period appear in the following statement:

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS OF FATS AND OILS.

KIND	For the quarter ending March 31, 1920		
	Production	Con- sumption	Stocks held Mch. 31, 1920
VEGETABLE OILS			
Cottonseed, crude	406,333,982	422,783,257	142,724,128
Cottonseed, refined	357,572,013	164,417,872	348,890,856
Peanut, virgin and crude	1,206,774	15,410,808	33,104,600
Peanut, refined	12,748,195	9,948,597	10,514,404
Coconut or copra, crude	39,682,487	97,422,804	86,922,240
Coconut or copra, refined	60,736,738	60,030,711	27,234,371
Corn, crude	32,213,051	27,785,569	7,136,293
Corn, refined	24,745,843	7,173,756	15,690,412
Soya-bean, crude	55,632,429	26,321,288	
Soya-bean, refined	38,503,120	12,092,962	15,698,505
Olive, virgin and crude	361,195	563,810	2,147,217
Olive, refined	5,300	164,293	4,662,411
Palm-kernel, crude	626,987	175,830	261,542
Palm-kernel, refined		7,043	1,973
Rapeseed	78,183	8,096,848	5,284,101
Linseed	117,225,669	56,679,734	78,278,629
Chinese wood or tung		13,468,290	17,622,492
Castor	7,595,144	2,17,605	3,190,618
Palm		5,795,586	7,643,481
Chinese vegetable tallow		355,227	1,490,095
All other	562,548	3,422,130	5,180,739
FISH OILS			
Cod and Cod-liver	182,405	1,488,007	1,918,921
Menhaden		5,497,970	14,467,030
Whale	510,510	11,666,919	5,372,874
Herring	9,750	2,263,093	4,069,704
Sperm	9,720	439,731	6,605,065
All other (including marine animal)	8,498,950	936,551	9,349,199
ANIMAL FATS			
Lard, neutral	28,610,851	15,557,050	9,514,347
Lard, other edible	351,242,445	36,535,544	122,177,837
Tallow, edible	9,427,290	3,767,611	4,198,658
Tallow, inedible	64,017,798	74,388,529	56,571,710
Neat's-foot-oil	1,998,923	563,661	1,162,967
GREASES			
White	18,801,201	12,446,069	13,290,331
Yellow	11,227,199	13,776,665	7,017,627
Brown	7,296,200	9,002,419	3,780,679
Bone	6,404,066	1,855,881	8,190,380
Tankage	25,066,871	1,690,711	7,299,804
Garbage or house	12,693,873	14,620,621	9,096,341
Wool	2,176,757	458,068	1,699,865
Recovered or degras.	8,193,771	1,954,721	1,622,608
All other	2,905,263	6,178,520	8,398,996
DERIVATIVES			
Acidulated soap stock	24,081,560	11,957,340	21,661,960
Cottonseed foots	70,435,532	48,182,251*	28,131,316
Cottonseed foots (distilled)	4,824,134	6,663,425	5,707,489
Other vegetable foots	18,095,000	13,820,610	3,971,219
Other vegetable foots (distilled)	1,492,254	8,000	968,044
Fatty acids	6,143,674	7,720,643	5,663,717

Fatty acids (distilled)	24,074,549	22,924,857	6,449,526
Glycerin, crude, 80% basis	13,552,390	12,104,668	3,321,358
Glycerin dynamite	4,593,065	9,187,543	5,112,549
Glycerin chemically pure	8,780,678	688,270	3,221,438
Hydrogenated oil	42,149,637	8,361,878	23,134,357
Lard oil	7,452,249	3,286,492	3,239,702
Oleo oil, edible	36,000,116	15,880,176	20,986,232
Red oil	15,913,137	6,621,862	5,816,354
Stearic acid	7,007,341	1,17,867	4,018,296
Animal stearin, edible	19,702,842	10,388,364	10,970,524
Animal stearin, treacle	6,664,482	6,108,540	4,574,422
Tallow oil	3,546,337	14,117,467	2,909,368
Vegetable stearin	6,822,813	5,097,399	5,282,598
Miscellaneous soap stock	17,464,592	12,148,088	2,316,962

NOTE:—In some cases products are prepared by a continuous process, and intermediate products which sometimes appear on the market under their own names are not reported.

EXPORTS OF FATS AND OILS

Washington, D. C., June 7.—The exports of domestic and foreign fats and oils for the period from January 1 to March 31, 1920, according to the Bureau of the Census, were as follows:

Exports of Domestic Fats and Oils Kind	Pounds
Cottonseed oil	59,369,651
Coconut oil	15,563,821
Soya-bean oil	15,615,912
Peanut oil	574,630
Linseed oil	1,314,990
Corn oil	2,275,122
Other vegetable oils (value)	\$ 593,488
Vegetable stearin	819,325
Fish oil	1,427,160
Lard, edible	144,898,593
Lard, neutral	4,692,192
Tallow	5,102,563
Oleo oil	13,625,224
Lard oil	193,508
Animal stearin	5,914,617
Other animal	1,624,735
Glycerin	707,706
Soap stock and other greases (value)	\$ 1,517,994

Exports of Foreign Fats and Oils

Exports of Foreign Fats and Oils Kind	Pounds
Coconut oil	772,140
Linseed oil	705
Olive Oil	124,650
Soya-bean oil	1,794,829
Palm kernel oil	2,010
Peanut oil	5,220
Chinese nut oil	719,335
Sulphur oil or olive foots	385
All other vegetable oil (value)	\$ 62,279
Cod and cod-liver oil	4,080
All other animal	8,378

NEW BRITISH CHEMICAL ASSOCIATION

A British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association was formed in Manchester, England, in May. Its plans are similar to those of the British Chemical Trade Association, and the association is composed of firms that had refused to join the older association. Fred T. T. Reynolds, chairman of Millwards Merchandise, Ltd., was elected honorary president; and Walter Waugh, honorary treasurer. Messrs. Fincham, Partridge & Co. (London) were elected auditors; Messrs. Skelton & Co. solicitors to the Association, and Walter Waugh and A. W. Thompson, of R. W. Greeff & Co., trustees.

Ernest Mercelis and Arthur C. Busch have organized a company to be known as Mercelis & Busch, Inc., and will transact a general chemical and drug brokerage business at 15 Park Row, New York.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	9	10	H'k Electro	65	75
Aetna Expl., pf....	67	68	H'k Electro, pf....	70	75
Air Reduction	44	45	*Int. Agricult.	20	21
*Am. Ag., Ch....	86	87	*Int. Nickel	17	18
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf....	90	96	*Int. Nickel, pf....	82	84
Am. Chicle, pf....	40	41	*Int. Salt	63	65
Am. Chicle, pf....	70	73	K. Solvay	90	110
Am. Cot. Oil....	45	46	*Mathison Aik.	29	32
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf....	80	81	Merck & Co., pf....	88	94
Am. Cyan.	30	33	Merrimac	85	87
Am. Cyan., pf....	57	60	Mulford Co.	53	56
*Am. Druggists S.	11	12	Mutual Co.	150	..
Am. Glue	40	45	*Nat. A. & C.	63	64
Am. Glue, pf....	65	70	*Nat. A. & C., pf....	86	87
*Am. Linseed	83	84	*National Lead	77	78
*Am. Linseed, pf....	91	93	*National Lead, pf....	102	104
*Am. Malt	32	36	N. J. Zinc.	200	206
Amer. Zinc	14	15	Nig. A.	96	100
Amer. Zinc, pf....	49	52	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
Atlas Powder	168	175	Penn. Salt	75	76
Atlas Powd., pf....	81	85	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
*Barrett Co.	126	127	Procter & Gamble, pf....	101	101½
*Barrett Co., pf....	102	103	Rollin Ch.	50	60
British Am. Chem.	7	8	Rol. Ch., pf....	80	90
Butterworth-Jnd.	33	35	Foyal Baking Po.	120	125
By. Prod. Co.	97	104	Royal Bak. Po., pf....	80	83
Carborundum.	135	135½	Semet. S.	160	175
Carborundum, pf....	115½	116	Sherwin-Williams.	520	540
Casein Co.	47	53	Solv. Proc.	180	180
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid, pf....	.....	.....	Swan & Finch.	90	95
*Corn Products	92	93	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	9	10
*Corn Products, pf....	103	104	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15½	15½
Davison Chem.	37	38	Union Carbide	67	68
Dow Chem.	230	235	Union Sulphur	128	129
Dow Ch., pf....	.....	103	*Un. Drug	49	50
Du Pnt.	285	310	*Un. Drug, 1st. pf....	50	50
Du Pont, dbcs., pf....	80	82	*Un. Dyewood	55	57
Du Pont, Co., pf....	9	10	Un. Dyewood.	94	96
Freepoort Tex. Sul.	20	21	U. S. Gypsum. ....	..	..
treepoort Tex., Sul. pf....	91	93	U. S. Indus. Alco.	83	84
*Gen. Chem.	155	160	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf....	95	96
*Gen. Chem., pf....	92	93	*Va. Car. Ch.	73	74
Grasselli.	162	175	*Va. Car. Ch., pf....	104	107
Hercules, Powder.	210	220	V. Vlavaudou.	18	19
Hercules, Powd., pf....	97	103			
Heyden Chem.	5	6			

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

JAPANESE ALKALI MAKERS UNITE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, May 20.—Manufacturers of alkali recently met in Osaka and agreed to keep up the price of bleaching powder. Paper mills are endeavoring to manufacture their own bleach. Manufacturers plan to organize an association that can fix the wholesale price, and to buy their raw materials jointly. There are 15 leading alkali works in Japan manufacturing bleaching powder. During the war, their product was sold at abnormal prices and their huge profits enabled them to initiate the manufacture of caustic soda and soda ash in spite of resuking loss. After the war their profit began to fall away. Toward the close of last year, bleaching powder shot up to yen 16 per 100 pounds but now has relapsed to yen 14 and less.

The movement to change the method of quoting foreign exchange rates, such as French and Belgian francs, Italian lire, Swiss francs and the others which are now quoted in foreign units per dollar, to cents per foreign unit received fresh impetus at a dinner of the Foreign Exchange Club at the Hotel McAlpin Thursday night. The proposition was discussed and an informal vote of the members of the club showed a majority in favor of the change. When French francs, for example fluctuate from 12.96 to 13.05 they are going down, because the quotation means that one dollar will purchase more francs and centimes at 13.05 than at 12.96. Those same rates, reduced to cents per franc, would be quoted at 7.72 cents to 7.66 cents, with the decline obvious. This the exponents of the new idea believe to be a convincing argument in its favor.

J. Aron & Co., importers and exporters, have moved their headquarters at San Francisco, from the Mills Building to 233 California street, where two entire floors are occupied.

Financial Notes

The Auction Sales Rooms, 14 Vesey street, sold 125 shares of the Connecticut Chemical Co. at \$100 for the lot.

The McGuire Fertilizer and Phosphate Co., Hastings, Fla., will build an acid chamber and mixing plant, and a barrel factory.

The International Salt Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 1 on stock of record June 15.

The American Chicle Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 19.

The International Salt Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½%, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15.

The American Beet Sugar Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 12.

The United Dyewood Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15.

The Hercules Powder Co. has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent a share, both payable June 25 to stockholders of record June 15.

The Grasselli Chemical Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50, an extra dividend of 50 cents, and a quarterly of \$1.50 on the preferred stock, all payable June 30 on stock of record June 15.

The Barrett Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 on the common stock payable July 1 on stock of record June 15, and a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred, payable July 15 on stock of record June 29.

President Cottingham of the Sherwin-Williams Co. says the sales for eight months of the company's fiscal year amounted to \$42,870,734.87, an increase of \$15,020,996.86 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The General Chemical Company of New York has awarded a contract for the erection of factory buildings to cost approximately \$2,000,000 at El Segundo, Cal. The work will be done by the J. G. White Engineering Corporation.

At the annual meeting of the International Nickel Company the directors were re-elected. The stockholders approved the change in the by-laws, by which annual meetings in future will be held on third Tuesday in June instead of first Tuesday as heretofore.

The Globe Soap Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 and an extra dividend of 50 cents payable June 15 to stockholders of record May 29 also a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the 1st and 2nd preferred, and a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 and extra dividend of 50 cents on the special preferred, all payable on the same date.

In the matter of the United States Wood Preserving Co., bankrupt, the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York ordered a sale of stock held by the company which was disposed of at auction on June 2. An offer of 250 shares of Canada Creosoting Co., Ltd., 7 per cent preferred stock, brought \$1 per share, and 250 shares of common stock 60 cents per share.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page 1124

SOME PRODUCERS CURTAILING

General Movement to Reduce Stocks in Anticipation of Prices Declining—Acid Situation Continues Tight—Bleaching Powder Scarce—Aqua Ammonia, Copperas and Caustic Potash Higher on Spot

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aqua Ammonia, spot, 5c lb. Copperas, 2c lb.
Potash Caustic, spot, 5c lb.

Declined

Sodium Bichromate, 2c lb. Sodium Prussiate, yellow, 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....	lb. \$17	\$17	\$17	\$12
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.	ton 21.00	21.00	21.00	16.00
Bleaching Powder	100 lbs. 5.50	5.50	5.00	1.00
Copper Sulphate	100 lbs. 8.25	8.25	8.25	7.00
Potash, Caustic	lb. .28	.28	.20	.35
Saltpeper, gran.	lb. .14	.14	.14	.15
Soda Ash 58 p.c.	100 lbs. 3.50	3.35	3.25	1.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs. 6.50	6.50	6.50	2.00
Potassium Bichromate .....	.45	.45	.40	.28

The heavy chemical situation has shown little change during the week. Buyers are limiting purchases to immediate requirements of only such materials as are necessary to keep plants in operation. Producers are curtailing production where possible to prevent large stocks remaining in their hands should a decline occur. In consequence some few commodities have become acutely scarce on the spot and holders have felt justified in rapidly advancing their prices. Speculators are reducing holdings where possible and in some cases are selling at prices well below the market rather than risk holding longer.

The acid situation continues generally tight with freight delays continuing to prevent movement in anything like normal volume. Consuming manufacturers are finding it difficult in many cases to prevent occasional shutdowns where supplies must be shipped over considerable distances.

Caustic soda, soda ash, and bleach continue more or less scarce with bleach the strongest of the three, a somewhat easier demand being reported for the other two. Aqua ammonia, copperas and caustic potash are very scarce on the spot and prices during the week have soared for spot delivery. Contract prices, however, and works prices have been revised upward only on copperas. Selling of soda bichromate and yellow prussiate by speculative holders has resulted in lower prices with soda bichromate very weak.

Acid, Acetic—Prices remain at the same levels as last week with little change in demand, except that to be expected from the general dullness of the market. Glacial is quoted at 17c@17½c per pound in barrels. Quotations on 80 per cent pure are around 13½c@13¾c per pound and for the commercial around 11½c@12½c per pound. The weaker acids are quoted at proportionate prices.

Acid, Mixed—Freight delays continue to hamper trade in mixed acid. Consumers in many cases are having difficulty in keeping regular supplies on hand and are being forced to temporary shutdowns in many cases. Prices are quoted at the same figures as before on the basis of 12c per unit for nitric and 1¼c@1½c per unit of sulphuric.

Acid, Muriatic—Spot supplies continue low and coupled with the uncertainty of deliveries, this factor has reduced trading to a minimum. Prices show no quotable change from the former values with little pressure by either buying or selling interests.

Acid, Nitric—Business continues of fair proportions only on account of deliveries. Prices remain without quotable change on the former basis of 7½c@8½c per pound for the 42-degree strength in carboys.

Acid, Sulphuric—Interest from the fertilizer industry has been such as to keep this acid firm. Business has been of very fair proportions in the face of the delivery situation. Quotations on 60-degree acid are around \$16.00@\$18.00 per ton, and on 66-degree acid around \$21.00@\$23.00 per ton. Oleum is bringing \$26.00@\$28.00 per ton. These prices are f. o. b. works.

Aluminum Sulphate—The recent strong demand for both the pure and commercial grades of aluminum sulphate has continued in the face of a spot market practically bare of material. Producers are unable to quote and are tied up on contracts well into the future. Quotations have little meaning in the face of the present situation and represent rather last sale prices than a present market. Iron free was last heard at \$4.00@\$4.50 per hundred and commercial at \$3.25@\$3.50 per hundred.

Ammonia Water—Spot stocks have become very low and an unexpected demand during the past week caused a sudden increase in price. Sales were made of the 26-degree material above 16c per pound during the week. The present tone of the market seems to be between 14c and 16c per pound for large quantities. Producers continue to quote on the former basis of 8½c@10½c per pound for the 26-degree and proportionate prices for the weaker strengths while admitting their inability to guarantee any delivery other than f. o. b. works where supplies are largely taken up by contract buyers.

Arsenic—White arsenic continues firm at 14½c@15c per pound with supplies limited to a few holders who have so far shown no inclination to raise prices. Red is quoted at 20c@21c per pound on a firm basis.

Barium Chloride—Supplies are somewhat improved with prices firmly maintained on the former basis of \$16.00@\$18.00 per ton. Little pressure is noted from either buying or selling interests.

Bleaching Powder—Inquiry for bleach has been strong during the week on acute shortage of supply. Prices are entirely nominal with sales heard as high as \$6.50 per hundred for spot material. Works prices are around \$5.50@\$6.00 per hundred with more quotations at the higher level than the lower. The entire situation is one of deliveries of raw materials, containers and finished product.

Calcium Chloride—Spot supplies are low with demand fairly good. Prices are well maintained on the basis of \$27.50 per ton for the solid and \$34.25 per ton for the granulated f. o. b. New York. Anhydrous calcium chloride is offered at 12c@13c per pound.

Copperas—Factors in the chemical trade have shown little interest in copperas for some time past and an acute shortage has developed as a result of a recent heavy demand. Spot material is very scarce and sales during the week have been made as high as \$4.75 per

hundred. Producers have been unwilling to undertake contracts during the period at less than \$3.00 per hundred probably on account of the fact that new contract business will mean new equipment which they hope to depreciate during the life of the contracts. A nominal quotation of \$4.25 per hundred is fairly representative of the market.

Potash Caustic—Spot caustic potash has been sold during the week as high as 35c per pound with offers later at 33c per pound. The spot market is very strong at the latter figure in spite of the fact that producers are quoting on the former basis of 28c@30c per pound at works. Delivery is the ruling factor. German caustic potash is offered in the market at 37c per pound either spot or arrival.

Potash Carbonate—Prices continue at the same values as last week with stocks on the spot greatly reduced. Some Scandinavian material recently imported by way of Russia is still available. The 80-85 per cent grade is quoted at 18c@20c per pound and the 85-90 per cent at 23c@25c per pound. No offers were heard of the 90-95 per cent grade.

Soda Ash—Demand continues good with supplies for spot or prompt delivery low and prices largely nominal. Prices are around \$3.50@\$3.75 per hundred for light ash and \$4.00@\$4.25 per hundred for dense ash. Some ash from Japan is still available at \$3.00 per hundred f. o. b. coast.

Soda Caustic—Offers of resale caustic from Japan have been largely absorbed by European consumers and have had little effect on the market here. Buyers are somewhat less insistent but the market is showing little sign of weakening. Producers are able to offer large lots at \$6.00 per hundred f. o. b. works with spot delivery ex-store quoted at \$6.50 per hundred. F. a. s. buyers are able to obtain supplies around \$6.35@\$6.50 per hundred for direct shipment from works.

Sodium Bichromate—Sales as low as 24c@25c per pound have been heard during the week from speculative interests who fear declines. Producers are offering around 28c and supplies from second hands are to be had around 26c per pound. The market is quite weak with little interest on the part of buyers.

Sodium Prussiate—Yellow prussiate is lower at 30c@32c per pound as a result of large sales from stock as low as 27c per pound. The market has a firm appearance and no reason is assignable for the price cutting.

TIN PRICES LOWER

The tin market dropped ½c a pound for spot on Monday on a £4 decline in London and easier sterling exchange. Prompt metal sold at 49c, covering both June and July delivery, and for shipments from the Straits 49c was quoted for March-April and 48½c all later months. Inquiries are still numerous from dealers and consumers for all positions in tin with development in sales expected this week. The London market is featureless, according to private advices, with a slight weakness caused by continued liquidations.

The plant of the National Oil, Rosin and Size Co., Elizabeth, N. J., was damaged by fire on June 7 to the extent of \$100,000. The fire was due to the explosion of an oil still. Seven oil tanks and three refinery buildings were destroyed.

The Carex Company is suing the Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation for \$3,490 on a contract for sodium sulphide crystals and caustic soda. The Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation puts in a counterclaim for \$7,256.

The Editor's Correspondence

Editor DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

Will you permit me to take issue with Mr. Irving A. Keene's letter which appeared in your publication of June 2nd? He complains of the gentleman who sold him caustic soda at a price, c. i. f. Copenhagen; and then slipped in a clause, "that this price is based on the present price of ocean freight rates to Copenhagen, and any increase in ocean freight rates and insurance would be for the account of buyer."

Does not Mr. Keene realize that this gentleman or concern who purchased this caustic soda is a chemical house, and not a freight broker; and therefore it is only fair to expect to be protected on changes in ocean freight rates, since they make no profit on ocean freight, but try to give him the lowest possible freight rates obtainable. Their profit is based on the purchase and sale of caustic soda, and if freight rates should turn against them, they would suffer a loss on a transaction out of their line. I would be inclined to let my man off easy, and not call it a flim-flam proposition.

Incidentally, I just want to advise you, that I am not speaking as an interested party, because I did not sell this caustic soda; but trying to correct a matter of misapprehension on the part of one of our visiting friends. While I agree with Mr. Keene that arbitration is quite a great factor, still, it is not a panacea or cure for all evils in any industry, and will hardly act as such, at all times, as he imagines.

New York, June 5, 1920.

Samson Rosenblatt.

LARGER ZINC OXIDE PRODUCTION

The Empire Zinc Company's plant at Canon City, Colorado, is roasting ores preparatory to production of zinc oxide. The concern is a subsidiary of The New Jersey Zinc Co. Construction work on its new furnaces was started only four months ago, but progress has since been rapid despite serious obstacles. The Canon City plant is modeled along lines similar to those of the zinc oxide plants owned and operated by The New Jersey Zinc Co. of Pa., at Palmerton, Pennsylvania. The same grade of zinc oxide produced at Palmerton will be manufactured in the Colorado plant. Inasmuch as the railway situation has been so uncertain and so critical for some time, it would be unsafe to forecast the date when manufacturing operations will begin in the completed plant, but an early start is expected.

CHEMICAL PRICES IN JAPAN

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, May 20.—Nitric acid which went above 30 yen, is now freely offered at 24 yen per 100 pounds. Potassium muriate is quoted at 38 yen per 112 pounds, a decline of 2 yen since last week, while bichromate of potash is offered at 60 yen per 100 pounds. Soda ash has been hit by sales. British goods have reached 6.50 yen per 100 pounds while American ash is offered at 5.80 yen per 100 pounds. Bichromate of soda has declined 5 yen since last week, being quoted at 60 yen.

Utley Wedge and H. L. Vorce, chemical experts, are looking over the field at Fallon, Nev., for Eastern interests who contemplate the erection of a \$500,000 potash plant.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 1116-1118

CITRIC AND TARTARIC ACIDS LOWER

Glycerin Advanced By Refiners—Quicksilver Recovers Sharply—Menthol Easier—Manufacturers Make Higher Quotations on Acetanilid—Camphor Weak

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acetanilid, 5c lb.	Glycerin, C. P., 1c lb.
Ammonium Oxalate, 15c lb.	Dynamite, 3/4c lb.
Cerium Oxalate, 15c lb.	Phenolphthalein, 5c lb.
Mercury, 77 flask	Podophyllin, \$1 lb.
Sodium Oxalates, 15c lb.	

Declined

*Acid Citric, 6c lb.	Formaldehyde, 2c lb.
Acid Tartaric, 2c lb.	Menthol, 25c lb.
Second Hands, 1c lb.	Methylene Blue, \$1 lb.
Autopyrine, 25c lb.	Quinine, Java, 3c oz.
Camphor, Jap., ref., 15c lb.	
*Cream Tartar, 1c lb.	Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$75	\$70	\$70	\$35
Acid Citric, resellers	1.00	1.06	1.15	1.00
Calomel, American	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.59
Camphor, Pap., ref.	1.75	1.90	2.00	2.65
Caffeine Alkaloid	7.75	7.75	7.75	6.75
Iodine, Resublimed	4.35	4.34	4.35	4.25
Menthol	9.00	9.25	10.00	6.75
Morphine Sulphate	8.80	8.80	8.80	10.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst.	.95	.95	.85	.55
Quinine Sulph., Java	.90	.90	.90	.85
Sodium Salicylate	.60	.60	.60	.40
Strychnine Sulphate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40

Further recession in citric acid prices has been noted this week. Tartaric acid and cream of tartar have also eased off, a heavy importation inducing a slight reduction in American manufacturers' prices. Menthol is easy and continues to display a downward tendency. Resellers are disposing of spot coumarin at concessions. Although aniline oil is somewhat easier and the resale market dull, domestic makers have advanced quotations for acetanilid during the week. Offerings of formaldehyde are more free with lower prices named by sellers. Many of the oxalates have advanced in sympathy with the tight position of oxalic acid. A sharp recovery in quicksilver has been recorded. Both C. P. and dynamite glycerin are again higher. Java quinine appears to be slightly easier owing to recent heavy arrivals. Podophyllin continues very scarce and has advanced again.

Acetanilid—Although demand is quiet and resellers' prices show little tendency to move upward, American manufacturers have advanced their quotations to 75c a pound for the U. S. P. crystals basis 200 pound barrels. With aniline oil prices slightly easier, this move has been made for some inapparent reason. Second hands are asking 69c@72c a pound for U. S. P.

Acid, Citric—Further easing off in the open market figures for citric acid this week has brought quotations for spot goods down to 99c@\$1.00 a pound. Demand is rather light. Buyers who would undoubtedly enter the market at this time for supplies, are hesitating because of the tight position of sugar. Many sellers are refusing to offer goods at present prices, maintaining that the market will see \$1.30 before the end of the summer. Domestic manufacturers name 84½c for shipment to consumers.

Acid, Oxalic—For crystals, the best figure on the spot appears to be 60c a pound for kegs. Powdered is

quoted at 62c and up. Stocks are still very small. Some of the salts of oxalic acid have moved up in sympathy with the position of the acid, sodium oxalate being named at \$1.50 a pound. Ammonium oxalate is named at \$1.05 for crystals and \$1.06 for powdered. Cerium oxalate is up to 90c a pound.

Acid, Tartaric—American manufacturers have reduced their quotations for tartaric slightly this week and now quote on a basis of 76½c a pound for crystals and 75½c for powdered. Resellers are asking 82c@83c a pound for crystals and 78c@79c for powdered with the likelihood of lower prices resulting from the recent heavy importation. Demand is small at this time.

Alcohol—Better supplies of ethyl alcohol are reported this week with a coincident falling off in inquiries. Resellers are asking any figure from \$6.00 per gallon up to \$7.00 for U. S. P. spot material. Distillers report that they can again ship in limited quantities. Taking the demand from the consuming industries and comparing it with the potential output, indicates that the quantities produced will be inadequate. Denatured is unchanged at \$1.10@\$1.15 per gallon in outside hands.

Antipyrine—Little interest is being displayed by buyers and with imported and domestic material competing for preference, prices continue to slide off. For spot goods, \$5.75 a pound is named openly while intimations indicate that this figure might be shaded.

Caffeine—Demand is active although short supplies are necessitating limitations. Spot goods are quoted at \$7.75@\$7.85 a pound. Citrated is quoted without change at \$6.25 a pound. Makers are behind in deliveries and unable to obtain sufficient raw material.

Camphor—American refiners have reduced their schedule of prices 20c a pound this week and now quote on a basis of \$1.95 a pound for refined gum in barrels. Japanese refined is still weak and shows at lower prices, \$1.75@\$1.80 a pound now being named. Offers for shipment from Japan name \$1.50 c. i. f. New York but find no buyers here. Chinese crude is quoted on the spot at 95c@\$1.00 a pound. The Monopoly is to restrict shipments of crude gum to American refiners but will supply refined at a special discount.

Chloroform—Prices are firm and show no change after the recent advance, manufacturers quoting 40c a pound for drums and 45c and up for smaller cans.

Cream Tartar—Resellers are doing 52c a pound on an open quotation, a lower price following a recent heavy importation of the acid and crude tartar. Demand has slowed down materially. Makers name 56c a pound for both powdered and crystals.

Formaldehyde—Further increases in supplies of spot formaldehyde have eased the market here and offerings are fairly free at 53c@54c a pound. Makers are still delivering at 40c on old orders and to regular bona fide customers.

Gelatin—Supplies of silver label gelatin are scarce and prices hold firm at \$1.50@\$1.60 a pound for spot goods. Before the summer is over, predictions point to a market bare of supplies.

Glycerin—C. P. in drums is now held at 27½c@28c a pound for refiners quoting mostly the latter figure.

Some supplies are reported still available in second hands at 27c. Cans are being held at 29c@30c a pound. The market continues to display the same strength. Dynamite glycerin is higher at 26½@27c a pound. Crudes hold firm at 19½c@20c for saponifications and 18c@18½c for soap lye.

Menthol—Offers out of Japan name \$7.75 a pound c. i. f. New York for fifty and hundred case lots. Spot goods are held around \$9.00 a pound for two and three case lots. One seller who is refusing to meet current prices, names \$14.00 as his price. The present slump is reported to be due to the offering of several large lots which were thrown overboard in Japan at the time of the first bad break there. Demand from American consumers is as dead as ever and under the present circumstances, it would take considerable coaxing to entice them into the market for more than immediate requirements.

Mercury—Spot quotations have reacted from the recent sharp slump and sellers here are now quoting \$85.00, \$87.00 and \$90.00 per flask according to source of quotation. Prices have fluctuated widely during the past few weeks, dropping to \$80.00 last week from \$90.00 and rebounding this week close to the former level.

Methylene Blue—A sharp cut in the price of medicinal methylene blue has sent the price down to \$8.00 a pound.

Phenolphthalein—This product has stiffened up with the removal of excess offerings from the market here and prices are now higher at \$1.65@\$1.70 a pound for spot goods.

Podophyllin—With little or nothing available on this market, the price has again been jumped, a few small odd lots offering at \$15.00 a pound.

Quinine—Several large arrivals of quinine from Java were noted this week. Demand has fallen off to a certain degree and offerings are freer. Prices are easier at 87c@88c per ounce for Java sulphate with a tendency noted to shade these figures to move goods. American manufacturers continue to quote 90c per ounce basis 100 ounce tins of sulphate.

Saccharin—A steady demand for saccharin is reported with second hands demanding premium figures for spot goods. Soluble saccharin is in active demand at figures ranging all the way from \$4.00 a pound up to \$5.00. Makers are quoting consumers for shipment on both soluble and insoluble at \$3.50 a pound. The insoluble is not in as active request and second hands are doing \$3.75@\$4.00.

Jerome A. Crane, for twenty-four years connected with the Jaynes, Riker & Hegeman and Liggett group of drug companies and until recently director of employment for the 140 stores of the amalgamated companies, under the firm name of Louis K. Liggett Company, died June 3 at his home 1407 Beacon avenue, Brookline, Mass. He was in his sixtieth year. He entered the employ of the Jaynes company as a clerk and advanced to the post of advertising manager. He remained with the concern as it changed ownership and expanded. Recently Mr. Crane was resident director of the Liggett drug stores in New England.

The New York Section of the American Chemical Society will hold its last meeting of the season in Rumford Hall on Friday, June 11, preceded by the usual informal dinner. The scientific programme of the evening will be devoted to the subject of new chemicals and new pieces of chemical apparatus such as have made their appearance commercially since January 1, 1919.

BRITISH CONTROL OF PROPRIETARIES

The British Minister of Health has appointed a committee to advise on legislative and administrative measures to be taken for the control of the quality and authenticity of therapeutic substances or patent medicines offered for sale to the public, which can not be tested adequately by direct chemical means. Some of the most distinguished professional people of Great Britain have been named upon the committee, which will consider in the first instance the report of a select committee of the House of Commons on patent medicines. The committee recommends:

That the manufacturers, proprietors, and importers of such medicines be registered.

That an exact and complete analysis of every remedy, including medicated wines, with a full statement of the claims made for them, be furnished to the department.

That a special court or commission be constituted with power to permit or prohibit in the public interest, or on the ground of noncompliance with the law, the sale and advertisement of any remedy; and that the commission be a judicial authority, such as a metropolitan police magistrate sitting with two assessors, one appointed by the department and the other by some such body as the London Chamber of Commerce.

That the advertisement and sale (except the sale by a doctor's order) of medicines purporting to cure the following diseases be prohibited: Cancer, consumption, lupus, deafness, diabetes, paralysis, fits, epilepsy, locomotor ataxia, Bright's disease, rupture (without operation or appliances).

That it be a breach of the law to use fictitious testimonials, or to promise to return money paid if a cure is not effected.

NOT TO BRAND PYROXYLIN PRODUCTS

The Federal Trade Commission, which investigated the question of branding pyroxylin products to indicate the inflammability, finds that the infinitely various forms and sizes in which the material reaches the public, both as solids and liquids, make it utterly impracticable to brand it in any way; that the material is no more inflammable than many other articles in every day use, of which the practicability or desirability of marking as inflammable has never been raised; that the discontinuance of the use, in a substantive sense, of such terms as ivory, jade, jet, amber, coral, or shell, would, of itself, eliminate any possible impression in the mind of the public that the materials are of the same non-inflammable character as those they imitate: The Commission finds no cause to abandon the use of existing trademark names and adopt one general name.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS CHEMISTS

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for organic chemist and inorganic chemist, for men only. Vacancies in the Philippine Service at \$3,000 a year, and in positions requiring similar qualifications, at this or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer or promotion.

The duties of these positions will involve a certain amount of routine work, but there will be opportunity for individual research work, and appointees must be capable of performing research work. In general, appointees will select their own topics for investigation, such topics, of course, to have some bearing upon the development of the Philippine Islands.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 1126-1128

COAL-TAR CRUDES STILL SCARCE

Spot Stocks of Naphthalene Command Premiums Over Prices for Future Shipment—Para-Nitraniline and Para-Phenylene Advanced by Some Makers—Divi-Divi and Liquid Gambier Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced			
	Phosgene, 25c lb.	Gambier, liq., 5c lb.	p-Nitraniline, 5c lb.	
Naphthalene, 4c lb.				
Divi-Divi, \$2 ton				

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol, C. P.	gal. \$27	\$27	\$27	\$22
Naphthalene, flake	lb. .20	.16	.15	.05
Phenol	lb. .12	.12	.12	.09
XyloL, pure	gal. .40	.40	.40	.35
Tolyl, pure	gal. .28	.28	.28	.24
Aniline Oil	lb. .35	.35	.35	.21
Benzaldehyde	lb. .65	.65	.65	.75
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb. .85	.85	.80	.45
Paranitraniline	lb. 1.60	1.65	1.65	.95
o-Toluidine	lb. .35	.35	.35	.40

The dyestuff and intermediate markets have shown little change over the week-end. Prices generally have been nominal with business insufficient to maintain them in their former firm position. Trading has been limited to odd lots of materials to cover only immediate requirements. A decided feeling of uncertainty still pervades the market and buyers generally are limiting purchases as closely as possible. Speculative buying has been reduced to a minimum and offers from some speculators are heard at figures below the market in an attempt to cover themselves before declines set in.

Crudes continue scarce and high. Nominal prices only are heard on most items with spot stocks demanding a premium over shipment. Naphthalene is very scarce and holders of small spot stocks are able to demand higher prices than those recently prevailing. Phenol continues easy and spot benzol is scarce with producers still unable to take on prompt business.

Intermediates show little change with prices quoted on a widely varying basis by different factors. Para-nitraniline and para-phenylene-diamine have been advanced in some quarters with others failing to follow suit. Phosgene is higher in first hands with offers generally light. Ortho-toluidine producers are not in accord on prices and while business has been reported fair it has not been sufficient to bring about agreement.

Declines are heard on divi-divi and liquid gambier. Otherwise the natural dyes and tanning materials remain in their former positions.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—The benzol market continues with little change worthy of note. Producers are able to offer small stocks at works now with delivery on the buyers responsibility. No business is being solicited, however, as contract buyers are not entirely covered. Prices remain without quotable change at 27c@32½c per gallon for the pure and 25c@30½c per gallon for the 90 per cent grade.

Naphthalene—The acute scarcity of naphthalene continues and holders have been able to get prices above 20c for spot delivery. Large orders have been taken care of during the week as high as 22c per pound. One

refiner of naphthalene is quoting 21c per pound. The fact that manufacturers of beta naphthol and acid H have had to enter the market to eke out their stocks has had a decided influence on the situation as well as the inability of refiners to obtain supplies of crude.

Phenol—The phenol situation remains weak with little change. Government stocks are still available to domestic consumers at 12c@17c per pound according to quantity and packing. Export demand has been practically nil for several weeks past and it is believed that a firm offer would bring out stocks at a considerable reduction below the quoted price of 23c@25c per pound f. a. s.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Prices are firmly maintained at the former levels of \$2.85@\$3.00 per pound according to packing and delivery.

Acid H—Prices for H acid are nominal at \$2.25@\$2.50 per pound with such trading as has been going on largely on a negotiation basis. Supplies continue insufficient in spite of the noticeable decrease in demand in many quarters.

Acid, Naphthionic—Leading interests are unable to quote for prompt or future delivery within a few months. Quotations are meaningless as practically no acid is to be had.

Acid, Picric—Prices continue at the recently prevailing levels with light demand. Quotations range from 25c to 50c per pound according to quantity and packing.

Acid, Tobias—Producers continue to quote \$2.25@\$2.50 per pound but are not seeking new business at any price as a result of the naphthalene situation.

Aniline Oil—Demand has been somewhat better over the week end with good inquiry reported in most quarters for prompt and nearby in fair but not large quantities. Producers are still having difficulty in moving raw materials and on that account have had to curtail production in many instances. Prices remain at 35c@37½c per pound drums extra.

Aniline Salt—Prices continue around 42c@47c per pound depending on the seller. Business has been dull with textile strikes still having a rather serious influence on the situation.

Benzidine—Prices remain unchanged on the former basis of \$1.35@\$1.40 per pound for the base and \$1.10@\$1.15 per pound for the sulphate. Supplies continue small in second hands with producers offering little material for prompt or nearby shipment.

Dimethylaniline—Offers continue to be heard from Japan as low as \$1.10 per pound and these have had a rather bad effect in discouraging buyers. These offers, however, are for shipment from Japan c. i. f. New York and consequently holders of spot material are able to demand \$1.25@\$1.40 per pound. Spot stocks while better than a few weeks ago are still rather low, with producers still unable to undertake new business.

Michler's Ketone—Producers are unable to quote on large quantity but are quoting on the former basis of \$4.00@\$4.25 per pound on such lots as are available.

Para-Nitraniline—A leading producer has advanced his price and is now quoting \$1.75 per pound. Second hands, however, are finding business less active than

before at a new reduction to \$1.60 per pound. The variation is due to the general inactivity of the market and it is believed that firm orders would bring a better price from first hands.

Para-nitroacetanilide—Producers have advanced their prices and are now quoting on the basis of 85c per pound for large quantities.

Para-phenylene-diamine—A wide variation in prices is heard. The best price that can be done is around \$2.65 per pound from second hands. In other quarters \$2.75 per pound is heard while still others are quoting as high as \$3.00 per pound, the last price being in first hands for new business.

Phosgene—Producers have advanced their prices and are now quoting on the basis of \$1.00@\$1.25 per pound in cylinders. Demand continues good.

Sodium Naphthionate—Quotations remain on the former basis of 75c@80c per pound. Supplies are not good and demand continues fairly active.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—Lots of divi-divi are available as low as \$7.00 per ton. Business has been dull in keeping with the other tanning materials.

Gambier—Offers of 25% paste from Chicago at 8½c per pound have forced holders here to reduce their prices and they are now quoting on the basis of 9½c @10c per pound. Common gambier remains unchanged at 9½c@10c per pound and Singapore cubes at 15c@16c per pound.

DELAY HURTS THE DYE INDUSTRY

The delay in passing the Longworth bill is hurting the dye industry, says Charles H. Herty, who went abroad last fall to purchase vat dyes not made in the United States. He adds:

"The publication of the 1920 monthly totals of capital authorized in the chemical, drug and dye industries is extremely suggestive: January, \$17,943,000; February, \$12,585,000; March, \$29,660,000; April, \$4,670,000. That April figure tells a story!"

JAPANESE DYE MAKERS COMBINE

Japanese manufacturers of sulphite dyes closed their plants from May 1 to June 10, and when work is resumed production is to be cut for 20 days from June 11 by one-half. An association has been formed and joint sales offices are to be established abroad, and a factory will be built in China with Japanese and Chinese capital to overcome the boycott in China against Japanese products.

DUTCH MADDER AND JAVA INDIGO SCARCE

(*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Rotterdam, Holland, May 29.—Madder is scarce and unchanged in price. It is very difficult to obtain. Java indigo importers are without stocks, and business is at a standstill.

Representatives of various industries met, last week, at the invitation of the Color Committee of the Textile Color Card Association of the United States to submit their ideas regarding the colors which will be placed in the Spring, 1921, card. Representatives were present from the millinery, silk, ribbons, leather, sweaters, gloves, sewing silk, buttons, dresses and waist trades. The suggestions of these trades will be submitted to the Color Committee and carefully considered by those who prepare the color card for the new season.

SLUMP IN DYE PRICES IN JAPAN

(*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Tokyo, Japan, May 20.—The conditions prevailing in the weaving centers are curtailing the demand for dyes. In February the number of workers thrown out of employment by the depression was 14,275 (2,802 men and 11,473 women) in the dyeing industry and 4,148 (2,910 men and 1,238 women) in the chemical industry. In the Aichi prefecture 200 weaving mills have closed down since May 1 throwing some 6,000 girls out of work. The mill owners voted to close for one month to allow business to adjust itself. A dispatch from Kyoto says the Nishijin Textile Factories and the Yuzen Cloth Factories had also closed, releasing a total of 5,000 employees.

Some dyestuffs are said to have fallen away by 100 yen or 200 yen per picul, there being few buyers.

American colors have been arriving steadily for some time, but their arrival has not been large enough to cause a glut on the market. German colors are now in evidence but the stock is not large. Weaker holders who have held stocks for speculation have experienced difficulty in maintaining their holdings under the present hard monetary condition and their realizations are creating a good sized floating stock in the market. Prices have fallen away slightly because of these circumstances. Sulphur black is still quoted at 1 yen per kin while sulphur brown is quoted at 60 sen per kin. Even the prices quoted by weak holders are only slightly lower than these figures. Acid black is quoted at 6 yen per kin, acid green at 15 yen per kin and acid red at 4 yen per kin. Rhodamine B extra is quoted at 70 yen per kin and rhodamine B at 16 yen per kin. Methylen blue is quoted at 10 yen per kin by holders but actual business may be put through at somewhat lower figures. Methyl violet is quoted at 9 yen per kin, Bismarck brown is quoted at 6.30 yen per kin. Swiss artificial indigo shows no decline, being quoted at 1,300 yen per barrel, but this is only a nominal quotation.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DYE INDUSTRY

The manufacture of synthetic drugs, synthetic perfumes, photographic developers and analytical reagents is proceeding in increasing quantities, says a British Board of Trade report on the dye and chemical industry of the United Kingdom. These "synthetic products, often of a high degree of complexity," are referred to as "equal or even superior in purity to the pre-war German products."

The close connection between the fine chemical and the dye industries is pointed out, the future of the former being dependent upon the latter. The dye industry in Great Britain is a new one, with demand in excess of production, but the importation of dyes has fallen tremendously. The 1919 imports are quoted as only about 15 per cent of those in 1913. The year 1919 shows an increase in the export of dyes, although not a great one, the exceptionally strong home demand consuming the product, and the various restrictions in force tending to curb export.

"In 1913 the import of coal tar dyes exceeded the export by nearly 16,000 tons. In 1919 the imports were over 1,500 tons less than the exports," says the report.

The importation of natural indigo decreased during 1919, largely due to the increased production of the synthetic. A comparison of the import figures for 1913 and 1919 shows, however, that the 1919 importations of the synthetic indigo were only about one-tenth of the 1913 amounts. Of great importance in the dye industry is the personal efficiency of each worker, as, only by following carefully laid down lines, carrying out the process in detail, can the product desired be produced.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallow, Greases, Page 1128; Naval Stores, Page 1126

LINSEED AND PEANUT OILS LOWER

Rapeseed and Palm Also Show Declines In Price—Buyers Expect a General Reduction—Sellers Believe Prices Will Hold Firm on Renewed Buying—Naval Stores Weaker

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined

Coconut Ceylon, tanks, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Peanut, refined, 2c lb.
Coconut Cochin, bbls, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Peanut, crude, Coast, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
Corn, refined, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Perilla, Coast, tanks, 2c lb.
Corn, crude, bbls, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Rapeseed, ref'd, 5c gal.
Linseed, prompt, 5c gal.	Red Oil, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
Linseed, Aug-Dec., 5c gal.	Rosin, bbl., 50c
Palm Lagos, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Soya Bean, Coast, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
Palm Benin, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Soya Bean, edible, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.
Palm Niger, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Stearic Acid, 1c lb.
Palm Kernel, $\frac{3}{4}$ c lb.	Turpentine, 50c gal.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.27	\$1.27	\$1.25	\$90
Degras, Amer. bbls.	.07	.07	.07	.06
Lard, No. 1.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.00
Menhaden, crd*	.85	.85	.85	.70
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.75
Red Oil, crude	$18\frac{1}{2}$	.16	.16	$18\frac{1}{2}$
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.28	.29	.29	.24
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom. bbls.	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.16	.16	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Linseed, cars	1.67	1.72	1.72	1.68
Olive, denatured	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.28
Peanut, refined	.22	.24	.24	.26
Soya Bean, bbls.	.17	.17	.17	$17\frac{1}{2}$
F. O. B. Mills				

Weakness continues to characterize the oil market with both buyers and sellers holding off for fear of starting a widespread reduction of prices. The week has witnessed declines in the more important vegetable oils, with fish and animal oils barely holding their own on a decidedly weak basis. The opinion seems fairly general that any large buying movement started now would result in holding prices firm at the present levels but the absence of such a movement will probably lead to further reductions throughout the list.

The most important of the declines of the week have come on linseed, rapeseed, palm and peanut oils. Linseed continues in a nominal position with trading very limited and weaker seed markets have resulted in lower prices for oil. Demand for rapeseed oil has been much less pronounced and supplies are now available in good quantity at a lower price for the refined oil. Refined peanut oil has declined following recent declines on crude, which is again lower on the coast. Palm oil is again lower following a period of continued lack of demand. Reductions are also heard on coconut, corn, perilla and soya bean oils which have been the result of unwillingness on the part of buyers to enter the market. Cottonseed while very slow has been fairly well maintained on the former basis.

The animal and fish oil markets have been very inactive during the period with interest limited. Reductions on red oil and stearic acid have failed to awaken interest. Cod oil continues on the same price basis with buyers uninterested and sellers unwilling to make reductions. Menhaden oil is nominally at the same

price but with the new catch in prospect within a few weeks some sellers are willing to sell at lower figures.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Crushers have reduced their prices in all positions except July which has remained unchanged at \$1.60 per gallon. The new quotations are on the basis of \$1.67 per gallon for car lots prompt or June delivery, \$1.60 per gallon for July, and \$1.50@\$1.55 per gallon for August-December. Demand at the reduced prices has not been up to expectations and it is even possible that further reductions may result before business is much improved. The August-December prices quoted by crushers show a range of 5c per gallon with the more conservative element holding to the higher figure. No effort is being made by crushers to stimulate trade in August forward deliveries which is admitted to be a very uncertain quantity with the market in its present state.

Flaxseed markets have continued weak with only temporary rallies during the week. Quotations remain at practically the same levels, Buenos Aires quoting \$3.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel, Duluth \$4.17 per bushel and Winnipeg \$4.60@\$4.67 per bushel.

China Wood Oil—No new developments have been noted in the wood oil market during the week. Prices have remained at the same figures with demand limited and holders fairly firm in their ideas of price. Firm bids for large quantities might bring some shading of the quoted prices but as a rule $19\frac{1}{2}$ c@20c per pound is asked on the coast and $22\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $22\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound for delivery from stocks on the spot.

Cottonseed Oil—While slightly more active than last week there remains much to be desired in the cotton oil situation. The market is represented by $18\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $19\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound for prime summer yellow. No other changes are noted.

Coconut Oil—Reductions have been heard during the week on Ceylon in tanks and Cochin in barrels with all types weak. Consumers have relaxed their interest which has been sufficient to maintain a fairly firm price in the face of declines on other oils. Domestic Ceylon in barrels is quoted at $18\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $18\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound and in tanks at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c@ 18 c per pound. Domestic Cochin in barrels is quoted at $19\frac{1}{2}$ c@20c per pound and in tanks at $18\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $18\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Manila coconut oil on the coast in sellers' tank cars is quoted at $16\frac{1}{2}$ c@ 17 c per pound and edible coconut on the spot in barrels at $19\frac{1}{2}$ c@ 20 c per pound. Shading of these prices is general. Copra remains on the same basis of $9\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound on the Pacific Coast.

Corn Oil—Refined corn oil is off and is now quoted at $19\frac{1}{2}$ c@ 20 c per pound in barrels on the spot. Crude in tanks is quoted at 16 c@ $16\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound and in barrels at $17\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $17\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Buyers are showing little interest and prices are not firm.

Palm Oil—Further reductions are heard on palm oils during the week following continued inactivity. The continued weakness of tallow has had some effect in keeping interest off of palm oil. The new prices are said to be firm but it is probable that a firm bid could be met at a decided shading. Lagos oil is quoted at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $13\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound, Niger at $11\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $12\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound and Benin at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $13\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound. Palm

kernel oil domestic is lower at 20c@20½c per pound while the imported oil is quoted at 18½c@18½c per pound.

Peanut Oil—Refined peanut oil is quoted lower following recent declines on crude on the coast. The new basis is 22c@23c per pound in barrels on the spot. Oriental crude on the coast is again lower on the basis of 15½c@16c per pound in sellers' tanks coast, with domestic producers quoting 19c per pound f. o. b. mills.

Perilla Oil—Holders are quoting lower prices on perilla oil in tanks on the coast. The present quotation is around 17c@17½c per pound as against 19c@19½c per pound last week. Few holders are able to supply barreled oil on the spot.

Rapeseed Oil—Recent reductions on crude rapeseed oil on the coast have resulted in better supplies and a reduction on refined oil on the spot. Blown oil remains at the former price of \$1.80@\$1.85 per gallon with refined oil now quoted at \$1.65@\$1.70 per gallon. Crude oil on the coast is quoted at 17½c@18c per pound.

Soya Bean Oil—Soya bean oil in sellers' tanks on the coast for June shipment is off to 12½c@13c per pound with the future positions at the same nominal figure. Quite a lot of business is reported as going on at 12½c per pound on the coast for July-August shipment. Spot barrels continue on the same basis as before, 17c@17½c per pound. Edible bean oil is lower at 19c@19½c per pound in barrels ex-store.

Animal Oils

Red Oil—Continued inactivity has resulted in a reduction on red oil. Elaine is now quoted at 15½c@16c per pound and saponified oil at 16c@16½c per pound. The rail situation has been blamed for the lack of interest on the part of buyers.

Stearic Acid—Reductions have been made in producers' hands during the week in an effort to stimulate trade. The new prices have failed to bring out any large buying movement but somewhat better interest is noted. Single pressed acid is now quoted at 24½c@25c per pound, double pressed at 25½c@26c per pound and triple pressed at 28c@28½c per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Holders are keeping prices firm but are finding little interest on the part of consumers. In the absence of any large supply no effort has been made to stimulate movement which has become torpid. Quotations remain unchanged at \$1.27 per gallon.

Menhaden Oil—Some shading of the upset price of 85c per gallon for crude menhaden has been heard during the week. Holders seem to be anticipating the arrival of the new catch within a few weeks and in the absence of active demand are trying to stimulate movement of stocks.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Rather weaker demand has led to reductions in the price of all grades of rosin. Arrivals have been in much better volume during the week and prices have been reduced 50c per barrel to encourage buying. The new prices range from \$19.00 per barrel for B rosin to \$22.50 per barrel for WW.

Turpentine—Arrivals in fair volume have brought prices down from the artificially held price of last week to \$1.95 per gallon, which is the present basis. Jacksonville prices are firm at \$1.68 per gallon. London spot quotations are around 180 shillings per quintal. Stocks in store in New York are still below normal but the prospect of continued arrivals has led holders to feel confident of the future. Prices may be still further reduced as the new crop comes in.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN FATS AND OILS

Washington, D. C., June 7.—For the quarter ending March 31, the imports of foreign fats and oils into the United States were as follows, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census:

Kind	Pounds
Cottonseed oil	3,717,689
Coconut oil	65,168,018
Peanut oil	34,651,995
Soya-hean oil	40,925,607
Olive oil	6,815,400
Rapeseed oil	2,691,150
Chinese-nut oil	19,771,222
Linseed oil	19,402,620
Palm oil	13,444,540
Sulphur oil or olive foots.....	524,683
Other vegetable oils	(\$value)
Cod and cod-liver oil.....	3,388,365
Whale oil	646,185
Tallow	1,817,693
Oleo stearin	315,694
Glycerin crude	4,654,680
All other animal.....	992,077
Greases not elsewhere specified	9,519,914

JAPAN'S VEGETABLE OIL MARKET

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, May 20.—The visible stock of vegetable oils in this country is comparatively small and the majority of holders are awaiting a higher market. Peanut oil, which is almost entirely dependent on export trade, is badly affected by the stoppage of foreign orders. The price of nuts has declined away with the decline in bar silver. Soya bean oil is in a similar condition. Foreign demand is at its lowest ebb. Holders have maintained the price by holding supplies at 38 yen per picul, but no business is put through at that figure. Large quantity transactions can be put through at 35 yen per picul.

Rapeseed oil has suffered more than all other oils from the present commercial crisis. The rape seed oil market is always in sympathy with the rice market and is now subjected to constant shaking as the rice market fluctuates. Holders tried to keep up the price but the slump in the rice market brought rapeseed oil down with it. It is now quoted at 18.30 yen per case while two weeks ago it was 20 yen.

RAW MATERIALS USED IN MAKING OILS

Washington, D. C., June 7.—The Census Bureau makes the following report on the raw materials used in the production of vegetable oils during January, February and March, 1920:

Kind	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Consumed Jan. 1 to Mar. 31	On hand Mar. 31
Cottonseed	1,347,190	213,155	
Peanuts (hulled)	1,737	129,417	
Peanuts, in the hull	338	28,276	
Copra	30,981	19,901	
Coconuts and skins	399	14	
Corn germs	45,857	915	
Flaxseed	177,397	46,484	
Castor	8,893	2,869	
Rapeseed	310	774	
Mustard seed	1,030	900	
Olives	1,201	10	
Other	818	14	

on the spot, although 15½c is being asked in some cases. U. S. P. white powder is held at 27c@28c.

Camphor—See Fine Chemical Market.

Olibanum—Tears are being offered on the spot at 17c up to 20c as quality and seller. Siftings are in good demand at 15c@16c a pound.

Tragacanth—Sales of No. 1 ribbons are being made freely at \$4.75 a pound. Cheaper grades are quoted all the way from \$2 up to \$4, according to quality.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—The arrival of a comparatively small quantity of buchu during the past week has relieved the spot situation somewhat. Short green leaf is now available here at \$3.90 a pound. It is not believed that this new supply will last for any length of time, and the return to the condition of acute scarcity is expected shortly.

Henna—Offering of a new lot of henna has been made during the week at easier prices. Spot goods can now be had at 40c a pound, although some sellers still insist that their price is 45c.

Laurel—Heavy imports of laurel leaves continue to drive prices lower. Spot goods are now selling at from 5c@6c a pound.

Marjoram—Shipments of French marjoram arriving on this market are finding few buyers and quotations move steadily to lower levels as a consequence. Spot herb is now obtainable at 29c a pound.

Senna—Whole leaf Alexandria ranges from 75c@80c while half leaf is held at 30c@35c a pound. Siftings can be had at 17c@18c as to seller. T. V. ranges from 15c@25c a pound.

Roots

Althea—Cut althea is now offered on the spot at 55c@60c a pound.

Blood—Prices continue easy, the inside figure on the spot apparently having moved to 23c a pound this week.

Colchicum—Freer offers are now being made at lower prices. Holders of spot goods now quote 90c@95c a pound.

Galangal—Offering of recent importations has eased the spot prices. Holders on this market now quote 13c@15c a pound.

Jalap—This product continues easy with offerings more or less free. U. S. P. whole root is held at 50c a pound, while for a high test material 55c is asked.

Rhubarb—Easier prices are noted for powdered rhubarb root. Offerings are now being made on the spot at \$1.25 a pound. Whole root continues easy without change at \$1.15.

Senega—Price shading has eased the level of quotations for senega root this week. Some holders are uneasy and apparently are desirous of getting out of the market. Spot goods are openly quoted at \$2.25 a pound.

Seeds

Celery—Slightly lower figures are reported on celery seed this week. Holders are quoting offers at 26c a pound for spot goods.

Poppy—Further reductions in prices have been noted in an easier market. Dutch seed is lower at 50c@51c. Blue Indian is down to 30c a pound, while the white is available at 13½c.

Sunflower—Offerings of South American seed have been made on the spot at lower prices, 8c a pound being openly named.

JAPAN'S CRUDE CAMPHOR DECISION

A recent report stating that the Japanese Government intended to stop all exportations of crude camphor, cabled from Japan by Consul Hitchcock to the State Department in Washington, is declared a misstatement by a representative of the New York office of Mitsui & Company. He says that foreign consuming industries, such as the American celluloid manufacturers who purchase the crude camphor and refine it themselves, would still be able to obtain their shipments of crude from Japan but that allotments to foreign camphor refiners would be cut off. This step was taken at the instigation of the Japan refineries who will furnish foreign refiners with the finished product at special prices which will enable the latter to sell the goods in their home markets at a profit.

The recent heavy shipments of Chinese crude camphor to this market have been one of the chief factors in driving down prices for the gum. Of course, the high price has held buying to a minimum and has permitted accumulations of both crude and refined. Estimates place the quantity of Japanese refined camphor on this market at about 3,000 cases. With crude gum selling in the general vicinity of 95c@\$1 a pound in New York, the Mitsui camphor expert says that there is little inducement for increasing production in the Chinese districts and predicts that shipments from that source will fall off while the price is low and again become active with any prolonged advance in quotations.

Canfield Jordan, president of W. H. and F. Jordan, Jr., Inc., was examined recently before trial of the suit brought by Ralph L. Fuller & Co., Inc., against the Jordan Company for \$19,000 on contracts for linseed oil. Mr. Jordan produced papers and books regarding the contracts which will be used as evidence when the case comes to trial.

The second attempt of Sigmund Krauter to upset an award made by a New York Produce Exchange Committee in favor of the Pacific Trading Corporation, was defeated by a decision of Justice Finch of the Supreme Court, who upheld a demurrer filed by the Pacific Trading Corporation.

When the Pacific liner Nanking arrived at San Francisco, recently from Chinese ports Customs inspectors passed a consignment of small cork-shaped objects as bottle stoppers, but Government appraisers examined them more closely and each was found to contain a half ounce of opium.

The Federal Trade Commission has cited the United Indigo and Chemical Co., Boston, on charges of unfair competition in secretly giving cash commissions and other rewards to its customers to induce the purchase of its products instead of the products of its competitors.

An explosion of inflammable chemicals stored in the warehouse of the Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, set fire to the warehouse last week and caused damages estimated at \$2,000. The company fire department extinguished the flames before the city department arrived.

Federal agents recently made a raid on the Oliver Hotel, San Francisco, and uncovered morphine and cocaine valued at \$5,000 in the living room of the manager, Frank Von Thum.

The Essex Aniline Works, Boston, announces that the Grasselli Chemical Co. is the sole selling agency for Essex colors, with main offices at 117 Hudson street, New York.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 1122

CASSIA AND ANISE OILS LOWER

Keen Competition Causes Break In Artificial Oil of Mustard—Oil of Wormseed Advanced on Scarcity—Bourbon Geranium Oil Higher—Coumarin and Menthol Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Geranium, Bourbon, 50c lb.	Oil Wormseed, 25c lb.
Declined	
Oil Anise, 5c lb.	Oil Lavender, U.S.P., 50c lb.
Oil Cassia, 10c lb.	Oil Lemongrass, 25c lb.
Oil Cedar Leaf, 10c lb.	Oil Mustard, Artif., 25c lb.
Oil Cloves, 10c lb.	Coumarin, 25c lb.
	Menthol, 25c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$5.25
Oil Citronella, Ceylon.....	.52½	.92½	.90	.46
Oil Cloves	3.50	3.55	3.60	2.10
Oil Lavender Flowers	11.00	11.50	12.00	7.25
Oil Lemon	1.70	1.70	1.75	1.15
Oil Peppermint, Natural	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	11.00	11.00	10.75	11.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.75	.75	.75	.42
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50
Coumarin	6.75	7.00	7.50	6.50
Methyl Salicylate .....	.80	.80	.80	.45
Vanillin .....	.95	.95	.95	.65

Listless and lacking in general interest, the essential oils have shown few new developments this week. For some items, there is an active demand but the inquiry as a whole appears to be still confined to routine requirements. In some quarters, lower quotations for oil of cloves, cassia, anise and cedar leaf were indicated as significant in presaging a gradual settling movement in prices. However, the uniform firmness throughout the greater portion of the list minimizes the effect of a downward trend in the case of a few products.

Cassia and anise continue to drop. Oil of cloves is openly quoted at lower figures. U. S. P. lavender flowers is cheaper with offerings growing. Artificial oil of mustard has dropped further under selling pressure and keen competition. Another advance in oil of wormseed has been induced by the extreme scarcity here. Bourbon geranium is higher. Lemongrass tends easier. Better supplies have eased the position of cedar leaf. Coumarin and menthol are easier.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Prices for oil of anise continue to move down steadily under the selling pressure of larger offerings. Demand is reported rather meagre and buyers naturally are not expected to enter the market until prices begin to show some kind of stability and evidence that they are near bottom. Spot U. S. P. oil is being offered here now at \$1.20 a pound on open quotation which might probably be shaded on good quantity firm business.

Oil Bay—The best figure which is being named here for oil of bay at present appears to be \$4.25 a pound. Some dealers are asking up to \$4.50 and higher.

Oil Bergamot—Bergamot has been unusually quiet of late and no change in its general position has been noted. Although some leading dealers are naming \$7.00 a pound firm for their goods, no difficulty is being experienced in doing \$6.50 for coppers. Sicily reports a dull market without change.

Oil Camphor—Offerings of white Japanese camphor oil appear to be still available at 65c@70c a pound on the spot. Activity in this item appears to have died down somewhat. By-product oil is held at 14c a pound without change.

Oil Caraway—Still quiet without alteration in values, is the report for caraway this week. Holders continue to quote \$4.00@\$4.25 a pound for spot supplies of rectified oil.

Oil Cassia—The position of cassia is very much like that of anise oil. The continued easier position of silver has enabled cheaper buying in the Orient and helped depress products from that source. Offerings of oil of cassia at the same time are larger and finding few buyers in the face of falling prices, as might be expected. Spot technical oil is held at \$2.00 a pound on open quotation. Some holders are asking \$2.10@\$2.15 for their goods but are probably not doing much at these figures. For lead free oil, \$2.20@\$2.25 is named and \$2.70@\$2.85 for the U. S. P.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Offerings from the country continue to come into this market in larger volume with a consequent depressing effect on prices. Spot goods are openly named at \$1.85 a pound while one or two holders still insist upon \$2.00. On a large order, intimations indicate that \$1.85 might be beaten here.

Oil Cedar Wood—Dealers disagree as to price. One broker here says that 55c@60c a pound represents the spot market. A dealer names 65c a pound for drums and 68c for less. Others say 60c is about the market but whether they can actually deliver at this price is a question.

Oil Citronella—Prices are very firm with a good demand from consuming quarters reported by sellers here. Ceylon in drums is held at 92½c a pound for spot goods while less than drums are named at 95c and up as to quantity. Java oil is very scarce at \$1.35@\$1.40 a pound.

Oil Cloves—Dealers here are now openly quoting \$3.40 a pound for oil of cloves in cans. Less than can lots are named from \$3.50 up as to quantity. Prices are easy and with demand very light, are not likely to strengthen in the near future. The position of the spice is likewise easy and prices show a tendency to slide off gradually. A continued downward course for the oil looks like the future course but a sudden stiffening of the raw material would undoubtedly reverse directions.

Oil Eucalyptus—No apparent change has been noted in the situation this week. Large stocks are still distributed about this market with little demand from consuming industries. Sellers are shading prices to move their goods. Prices as openly named, still report 60c a pound for U. S. P. oil as the best spot figure in this market.

Oil Geranium—Bourbon geranium has grown scarce as a result of a meagre production and a good demand for substitution in the place of higher priced products. Prices are somewhat higher and vary as to dealer from \$8.50 a pound up to \$9.25. Turkish is without change at \$4.75@\$5.00 a pound.

Oil Juniper Berries—Demand is absent and the product generally weak although prices still hold at the old

levels,—as far as they are openly quoted at least—\$4.75 a pound being inside.

Oil Lavender—Supplies have been improving steadily for a month or so past and prices in various quarters have been moving downward. Present prices for U. S. P. goods run all the way from \$10.50 a pound up to \$13.00 and \$14.00. On a pinch, it is likely that \$10.00 could be shaded. Spike oil is unchanged at \$2.75@ \$3.00 a pound.

Oil Lemon—The inside for oil of lemon according to some quarters is \$1.70 a pound although several leading houses indicate that they are refusing to do better than \$1.80. The general situation here is unchanged. Demand is reported light.

Oil Lemongrass—A slightly easier position is reported for lemongrass coincident with better offers from primary market sources. Spot goods are held at \$4.25 a pound while up to \$4.50 is still asked in some quarters.

Oil Mustard—Artificial oil of mustard is again lower as a result of keen selling competition in the face of a very light demand. Offers are being openly made at \$5.25 a pound and very likely \$5.00 bids would not be turned down.

Oil Orange—The scarcity continues and holds prices in the same firm position. Demand is not exceptionally heavy but supplies are so meagre and the consuming season is about here, that the strength of prices holds. The best figure which is named for West Indian sweet oil is \$9.00 a pound. Sicilian oil is held at \$10.50@\$11.00 a pound as to sellers. Bitter oil is still available in small lots at \$7.50.

Oil Peppermint—The market for peppermint is weak with demand very small as buyers watch the market from the outside. Prices tend downward here but the uncertainty of the new crop holds them in an intermediate position. Spot natural oil is named at \$7.00@ \$7.50 a pound as to seller and the U. S. P. at \$7.50 up to \$9.00 as to brand and seller.

Oil Wormseed—Appearances indicate that one seller has goods in this market at \$8.75 a pound. Others name \$9.00 but whether they can actually deliver or not is unknown. Supplies are extremely scarce.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Spot coumarin is easier and supplies are now available at \$6.75@\$7.00 a pound here. For shipment by manufacturers, \$6.50 a pound is named without change.

Eucalyptol—The market continues easy with demand routine. Prices are soft owing to the weak position of the raw material, \$1.35 a pound being named here for spot goods.

Menthol—The market for menthol is easy with some recessions in prices noted this week. Spot goods in cases, duty paid, are held at \$9.00 a pound. Several bullish holders have withdrawn from the market and refuse to quote. For shipment from Japan, \$8.00 c. i. f. basis fifty case lots is named.

A small brick building used as a storehouse by the Cooper Chemical Company at 345 Van Buren street, Newark, was destroyed by fire and small explosions June 3. Guncotton and chemicals were stored in the building. The cause is not known. Several explosions blew holes through the walls and roof but firemen kept the blaze from spreading to the other buildings of the plant. The damage is estimated at \$5,000.

LARGE TRANSACTION IN PEPPERMINT

Tokyo, May 18.—Large transactions in peppermint have taken place at Osaka and Kobe. There existed a great difference of view as to future price of peppermint between the buyers and sellers with the result that contracts have been concluded involving 10,000.-00 yen. Toward the close of February the price was about 4,000 yen per 100 kin and it seemed as if the buyers had the worst of the transactions.

The buyers included such prominent merchants as Kuhara, Mogi and Shima, and they stood firm and accepted any amount of goods, and this attitude has put the sellers in a quandary owing to the scarcity of supplies. The sellers have been buying all the available production in all parts of the country with the inevitable consequence that the price has been pushed up to 4,800 yen at a bound; still an adequate supply is not forthcoming.

The final outcome of these transactions cannot be gauged, but it is evident that the sellers were mistaken in ignoring the scarcity of supply when concluding the contracts. The Nagase Shoten, Japan Peppermint Co., and some other companies remain neutral and are watching the result.

ESSENTIAL OILS FROM HONGKONG

Exports of essential oils from Hongkong, China, to the United States in 1919 showed considerable increase over previous years. For January and February, 1920, exports of aniseed oil were valued at \$28,164, and cassia oil \$38,414. In essential oils generally there was a poor market. The increased sale of aniseed oil resulted partly from speculation and partly from a shortage in the United States and Europe. The slump in cassia oil followed over-exports in 1918. Other essential oils fell from total value of \$330,814 in 1918 to a value of \$176,255 in 1919. Business in all these oils is highly speculative at best, and when this is combined with the speculative nature of the exchange situation trading becomes very difficult. Great Britain took 60 per cent of the exports of aniseed oil, the United States taking 27 per cent, and France and Japan most of the balance. The United States took 55 per cent of the cassia oil, Great Britain 21 per cent, Japan 15 per cent, and India practically all of the remainder.

ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES AT AMSTERDAM

(*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Amsterdam, Holland, May 28.—The quotations for Italian citrus oils c. i. f. Amsterdam, are as follows:

	Florins
Leine	11.50
Bergamot (Small Stocks)	44
Orange, Bitter, Bigarada, (Small Stocks)	36
Orange, Sweet (Jamaica)	60
Lime, Terpeneless (Small Stocks)	82.50
Lime, Without Sesquiterpenes	100
Neroli, Genuine	450
Petit grain	40
Cedar	32

C. F. Simonin's Sons are suing Sigmund Krauter, importer, 74 Wall street, for \$15,000 on a contract for 1,000 barrels of Ceylon coconut oil which it is alleged he agreed to buy.

Leopold Barron is suing J. Aron & Co., Inc., for salary and commissions alleged to be due him for services up to the time he left the company's employ.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 1130

TRADING IN DRUGS INACTIVE

Unimportant Reactions Fail to Bring Buyers Into the Market—Citronella and Sarsaparilla Higher—Citric Acid, Cloves, Phenazone and Salol Lower

(*Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

London, June 8.—Home trade in drugs and chemicals is slack. There have been many reactions in the prices of crude drugs, but little improvement in trading is noticed. The changes in prices are not important enough to encourage buyers.

Quotations are higher this week, on citronella, honey, pilocarpine, sarsaparilla, and spartein.

The market is firmer for para-formaldehyde, squills and tartaric acid.

Formaldehyde, oxalic acid, paraldehyde and theobromine are easier.

Lower prices are announced for citric acid, cloves, phenazone, pyramidon and salol.

London, May 26 (By Mail)—There is no improvement in business to report but on the contrary, a feeling of depression. The London markets have a further handicap in the addition of 65 per cent to all dock and wharf charges, making an increase of 150 per cent on pre-war rates.

Acetanilid in sympathy with prices in the United States is now valued at about 4s 4d per lb.

Benzocates are offering at easier prices viz. 4s 6d per lb. for acid, and 4s 4d for soda.

Bismuth—Any metal arriving is very soon taken up, and makers of the salts are very busy and still much behindhand with deliveries.

Bromides—The improved value of the German mark has caused considerably better feeling, and prices are moving higher.

Caffeine—British makers have advanced their prices, and now quote pure 45s per lb., B.P. citrate 29s, benzoate 32s, hydrobrom 38s, hydrochlor 36s, sodabenz 32s, sodosalicyl 29s, sulphate 35s and valerenate 52s.

Camphor—Japanese slabs have been rather irregular in the market, but the latest figure has been firm at 10s 6d per lb.

Citric acid is still in small supply, and value continues about 6s 7d per lb.

Cod liver oil is quiet, so buyers are inclined to hold off. The yield of oil up to date has been remarkably good, being about double that of last season and three times that of 1918, in each case taken to same date.

Emetine is dearer, pure alkaloid being now quoted at 6s per gramme, Hydrobromide at 4s 5d, and hydrochloride at 4s 8d per gramme, direct from the makers.

Ergot—There is no relief of the scarcity so price is firmly maintained at about 40s per lb.

Hexamine—After being rather easier is now again firmer at 17s per lb.

Isinglass—A small auction brought out good competition, Brazil and West Indian being 6d to 1s per lb. dearer, and East Indian 2s per lb. higher.

Linseed oil—The demand is weaker, and as crushers are turning out good quantities, prices are lower, at £99 in London, and £92 10s in Hull, both naked.

Lithia carbonate is about 6d per lb. cheaper, now offering at 9s to 9s 6d per lb.

Opium—Much buying in the Smyrna market has caused an advance of 2s per lb., and spot prices in London are steady at 21s per lb. for 12 per cent druggists quality.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE		Par Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)		\$4,866 \$3.90
France (franc)	.193	.077
Italy (lira)	.193	.053
Germany (mark)	.238	.026
Japan (yen)	.493	.512
Spain (peseta)	.193	.164
Holland (guilder)	.402	.365
Belgium (franc)	.193	.060
Switzerland (franc)	.198	.181
Norway (crown)	.269	.179
Sweden (crown)	.263	.216
Denmark (crown)	.263	.170
Argentina (peso)	.424	.426
Brazil (milreis)	.279	.258
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	.789	.801
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.083	1.105
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	1.195
Russia (ruble)	.515	.018

Phenazone is about 2s per lb. lower, with offers at 28s. Potash sulphoguaicolate is now 23s 6d per lb. being about 1s 6d per lb. easier.

Shellac closed' steady, with sales of fair T. N. Orange at 570s per cwt.

Sulphur is rather lower, at £24 to £26 per ton for Sicilian flowers, and roll at £26 per ton.

Turpentine—American on spot is quoted at 190s per cwt., being about 20s lower than last week

LESS EXPORT TRADE WITH JAPAN

The report of the Second Federal Reserve Bank for May says: "Booking of new Japanese business by American exporters has been seriously curtailed, temporarily at least, as a result of the financial crisis in that country, but in other parts of the world export demand continues very persistent. Iron and steel, grain, cotton, oil and coal head the list of products most eagerly sought for abroad, and in these lines supply and transportation are the main limiting factors."

The report also asserts that there was little or no reduction in the volume of credits, as reflected either in the loans of the banks, or the Federal Reserve banks, and calls attention to the fact that the decline in wholesale prices has been slight when compared with the much-heralded cuts in some retail prices.

NO CUT IN EXPORT PRICES

The American Exporters and Importers' Association has sent a cablegram to all American Chambers of Commerce abroad warning that reports of radical price reduction apply only to local retail trade. The message says in part:

"Please inform trade that newspaper reports re radical price reductions are erroneous and apply only to local retail trade. These reports voice a universal desire to reduce the cost of living. All manufactured merchandise continues scarce and in great demand and will certainly remain so as long as factory outputs are restricted by labor strikes coupled with strikes in harbors, railroads and other commercial centers."

CINCHONA AUCTION TO-DAY

(*Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Amsterdam, June 8.—The cinchona bark and coca leaves auction of May 5 could not take place on account of the dock strike in Amsterdam, but the strike being ended, the auction of June 9 will most probably be held.

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THE PORTUGUESE CORK INDUSTRY

According to a report made by the Association of Corkwood Manufacturers of Portugal, the total world production of corkwood is estimated at 180,000,000 kilos, or 396,832,000 pounds, of which 45 per cent is produced in Portugal, 30 per cent in Spain, 5 per cent in France and Italy, and 20 per cent in Algeria and Tunis. Portugal probably will maintain its position for several years. In some districts of Portugal the quality of the corkwood is superior to that of other countries. The forests in Algeria and Tunis, the exploration of which began recently, may produce larger quantities of corkwood in the future. The same is true of Morocco, whose extensive forests will enable it to become the first producing country of corkwood in the world.

In the importation of cork from the seaport town of Polamos, Spain, there has recently developed much difficulty because of labor conditions there which render tramp steamers disinclined to put in for cargoes. Before the war the Crown Cork & Seal Co., Baltimore, owned and operated a fleet of thirty vessels. These were lost or taken over by the government during the war, and the company now is forced to charter its steamships for this service. Recently the City of St. Joseph, a vessel of 8,000 tons capacity, arrived in the harbor of Baltimore with a million-dollar cargo of cork aboard. Two other similarly laden vessels are crossing the Atlantic with equally valuable cargoes.

PRICES OF CHEMICALS IN HOLLAND

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Amsterdam, May 28.—The following were the quotations for chemicals for May:

	Florins per 100 kilos
Potassium Aluminium Sulphate	35 to
Ammonium Chloride	56
Sodium Sulphite	30 to 50
Chlorinated Lime	38
Potassium Permanganate, per kilo	5 to 5.75
Zinc Chloride	48 to 55
Lead Acetate (thrice refined)	90 to 100
Nitric Acid (40° Baumé)	45
Potash, 80-85 p. c.	125
Hydrochloric Acid (Technical)	11 to 12
Potassium Bromide, per kilo	3.50
Red Lead	62 to 70
Sal Soda	35 to 45
Arsenic Acid (White, Ground)	62 to 70
Sulphuric Acid (Technical)	14 to 15.50
Potassium Bromide, Marks per kilo ..	100
Calcium Chloride, Marks per 100 kilos ..	400 to 450
Sodium Bromide, Marks per kilo	100
Ammonium Chloride, 97-99 per cent, marks per kilo	25

CHEMICAL WORKERS' WAGES

The Secretary of the Chemical Employers' Federation states that at a general meeting of the trade held at Manchester on March 24th it was agreed to make an offer to the Unions of a general advance of 3s per week as from April 1st and a further advance of 3s as from June 1st. This was put before a meeting in London of the Joint Industrial Council and was accepted.

Japan was the best customer of the United States for aniline dyes during 1919, purchasing to the extent of \$2,151,191. China took dyes valued at \$1,609,060, and British India \$1,562,244. Canada paid us \$1,015,334, and Brazil \$773,449. Spain's purchases amounted to \$535,383.

CHEMICAL PRICES IN MANCHESTER

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Manchester, England, June 1.—Prices of heavy chemicals remain firm, according to S. W. Royse & Co. The export demand for sulphate of copper has been disappointing but the market continues steady, production having been reduced. A good business has however been done for home consumption. Green copperas has been moving freely but the difficulty of securing suitable packages is interfering somewhat with the export trade. There is a good enquiry for acetate of soda for forward delivery and price is firm. Acetates of lead have been neglected, and, with offerings from the continent, lower prices are being accepted. There has also been a falling away in the demand for nitrate of lead. The enquiry for carbonate of potash is only moderate but price is unchanged. Montreal potashes are still in short supply. Caustic potash continues scarce. White powdered arsenic is in fair request and home producers are booked well ahead. The enquiry for yellow prussiates of potash and soda for near delivery has been disappointing, but a good business is reported for forward delivery on export account.

Tartaric acid continues in good demand and stocks small, whilst little is doing in citric acid. With the arrival of shipments of cream of tartar the position is better as regards supplies, but price is well maintained. Resale parcels of bichromates are very scarce. Oxalic acid continues very firm and full prices are being realized for spot lots. Borax and boracic acid are still in short supply. Phosphate of soda is again dearer in the absence of stocks. There is no change to report in sal ammoniac or muriate of ammonia, makers being well supplied with orders. Caustic soda and ammonia alkali are in strong demand for export. Bleaching powder is in good request and price has been advanced. Soda crystals and bicarbonate of soda have been called for rather freely. Tar products generally continue to maintain their firm tone. Benzoates are scarce and supplies are readily taken up. Toluoles if anything are slightly firmer. There is a better demand for solvent naphtha and prices are steady. Creosote keeps in good demand with very little offering. Crude carbolic acid is firmer in tone and all available supplies are quickly absorbed.

A considerable business has been done in American pearl starch for shipment ahead and makers have withdrawn from the market.

GLAUBER'S SALT IN SIBERIAN LAKES

An estimate of supplies of precipitated Glauber's salt in some of the Siberian lakes is quoted in a Russian journal:—(1) The Great Marmyshansk Lake—144,000 pouds (2,592,000 tons of 2,000 lb.) of crystalline salt ($\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$), and 22,000,000 pouds (396,000 short tons) of evaporated Glauber's salt; (2) Little Marmyshansk Lake—25,000,000 pouds (450,000 short tons) of crystalline salt; (3) Lake Tuskal (Minusinsk district)—up to 100,000,000 pouds (1,800,000 short tons) of crystalline salt; (4) Lake Varche (Minusinsk district)—up to 100,000,000 pouds of precipitated crystalline salt, and an enormous quantity of Glauber's salt in solution.

All German interests in the Alsatian Potash Works are being liquidated, and several financial groups, employing French capital exclusively, are being formed to acquire the interests. The former holders of shares have formed a new company with the object of securing if possible a direct or indirect interest in the potash works.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, 16-19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES		
1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	—1.20	Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	—833	Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	—3.78	liters
1 Liter	—264	American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H_2O)	weighs 8.35 pounds	
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	weighs .454 kilogram	
1 Kilogram	weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)	

Fine Chemicals

Berberine Hdchl.	.lb.	— 34.00	Glycerin	C. P. drums, bbls. extra	.lb.	.27½ .28
Acid Sulphate, lb.	.lb.	— 31.00	Cans	.lb.	.29 .30	
Neutral Sulph.	.lb.	— 35.00	Dynamite, drums incl.	.lb.	.26½ .27	
Bismuth Metallic	.lb.	— 2.77	Saponification, loose	.lb.	.19½ .20	
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	.lb.	— 5.80	Soap Lye, loose	.lb.	.18 .18½	
Citrate, U.S.P.	.lb.	— 3.10	Guaiacol, liquid	.lb.	6.50 — 7.00	
Oxychloride	.lb.	— 3.30	Carbonate	.lb.	6.50 — 7.50	
Salsicylate	.lb.	— 2.45	Haarlein Oil, dom.	gross	— 3.50	
Sutbenzote	.lb.	— 3.90	Imported	gross	— 5.50	
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	.lb.	— 3.10	*Hexamethylenetetramine	.lb.	— 3.00	
For X-ray Diagnosis	.lb.	— 3.65	Hydрастine, Alk.	.oz.	— 26.50	
Subgalate	.lb.	— 2.85	Hydrochloride	.oz.	— 26.50	
Subiodide	.lb.	— 4.95	Sulphate	.oz.	— 26.50	
Subnitrate	.lb.	— 2.85	Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
Subsalsicylate	.lb.	— 3.00	4-oz. bottles	gross	8.25 .85	
Tannate	.lb.	— 3.00	8-oz. bottles	gross	12.50 .12.75	
Borax, in bbls., crystals	.lb.	.09½ .10	12-oz. bottles	gross	17.50 .17.75	
Crystals U.S.P., Kegs.	.lb.	.09½ .10	16-oz. bottles	gross	20.75 .21.00	
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.			Hydroquinone, bulk	.lb.	1.90 .20.00	
Bromine, purified	.lb.	— .85	Ichthyol (as to brand)	.lb.	1.50 .4.25	
Bromoform	.lb.	— 3.25	Iodides. See Potass. Iodide, etc.			
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	.lb.	1.60 — 1.65	Iodine, Resublimed	.lb.	— 4.35	
Iodide	.lb.	— 4.20	Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	.lb.	— 5.35	
Metal sticks	.lb.	1.40 — 1.45	Crystals	.lb.	— 6.35	
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	.lb.	— 7.75	Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	.lb.	— 1.22	
Hydrobromide	.lb.	8.00 — 8.25	and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	.lb.	— 1.07	
Citrate, U.S.P.	.lb.	— 6.25	Green scals. U.S.P.	.lb.	— 1.34	
Phosphate		10.00 — 10.25	Chloride, cryst. (ferric)	.lb.	— 1.12	
Calcium Glycerophosphate	.lb.	1.70 — 1.75	Solution, U.S.P.	.lb.	.07 .09	
Hypophosphites	.lb.	.90 — .92	Iodide	.lb.	— 3.90	
Iodide	.lb.	— 4.00	Syrup, U.S.P., 1900	.lb.	— .30	
Phosphate, Precip.	.lb.	.18 — .19	Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	.lb.	— 1.04	
Sulphocarbonates	.lb.	.70 — .75	Metallic, Reduced	.lb.	— 1.09	
Camphor, Am. ref'd libls.bk.	.lb.	— 1.55	Lanolin, hydrous cans U.S.P.	.lb.	— .90	
16's in 1-lb. carton	.lb.	— 2.00	Anhydrous, cans	.lb.	— .24 .25	
24's in 1-lb. carton	.lb.	— 2.02½	Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.	.lb.	— 3.05	
32's in 1-lb. carton	.lb.	— 2.04	Licorice, U.S.P., Mass	.lb.	.50 .51	
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	.lb.	1.75 — 1.80	Powdered	.lb.	.75 .76	
Crude, Chinese	.lb.	.95 — 1.00	Sticks	.lb.	.55 .60	
Monobromated, bulk	.lb.	4.00 — 4.05	Comp. Powder	.lb.	.21 .25	
Caramel	.gal.	1.20 — 1.25	Lithium Carbonate	.lb.	— 2.50	
Carmine, No. 40	.lb.	5.70 — 5.80	Citrate	.lb.	— 2.25	
Catrine, C.P.	.lb.	— .35	Lycopodium, U.S.P.	bbls.	.lb.	— .20
Technical	.lb.	.15 — .16	Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.	bbls.	.lb.	— .18
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	.lb.	— .20	Technical, bbls.	.lb.	.12 .13	
Cerium Oxalate	.lb.	.90 — .92	Glycerophosphate	.lb.	— 4.55	
Chalk, Precip., light	.lb.	.04½ .05	Hydrophosphate	.lb.	— 1.65 .1.70	
Heavy	.lb.	.04 — .04½	Peroxide	.lb.	— 1.10	
Drop	.lb.	.03½ .04	Salicylate	.lb.	— 2.15	
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.	.lb.	.05½ .06	Sulph. Eps. Salt, tech.'00 lbs.		3.50 — 3.75	
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	.lb.	— .95	U.S.P. 100 lbs.		4.00 — 4.50	
Chloroform, U.S.P.	.lb.	.40 — .45	Manganese Glycophos.	.lb.	— 3.00 .3.10	
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	.oz.	— 1.26	Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.	.lb.	— 2.00 .2.10	
Sulphate	.oz.	— 1.05	Iodide	.lb.	— 4.65	
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	.oz.	— .74	Peroxide	.lb.	— .13 .15	
Sulphate	.oz.	— .45	Sulphate, crystals	.lb.	— .20 .22	
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst. oz.		— 10.50	Menthol, Japanese	.lb.	— 9.00 .9.25	
Gran. Powd.		— 10.75	Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	ea.	85.00 — 90.00	
Cocoa Butter, bulk	.lb.	.43 — .44	Bisulphate	.lb.	— 1.22	
Fingers, cases	.lb.	.51 — .52	Blue Mass	.lb.	— .80	
Cocaine, Alk., 25 oz. lots	.oz.	— 11.40	Powdered	.lb.	— .82	
Hydrobromide	.oz.	— 9.10	Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	.lb.	— .77	
Nitrate	.oz.	— 10.20	50 p.c.	.lb.	— 1.08	
Phosphate	.oz.	— 8.60	Citrine Ointment	.lb.	— .59	
Sulphate	.oz.	— 9.10	Calomel, Amer.	.lb.	— 1.64	
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.	bbls.	— 80.00	Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	.lb.	— 1.52	
Norwegian	bbls.	— 85.00	Powdered	.lb.	— 1.47	
Collodion, U.S.P.	.lb.	.30 — .31	Granular	.lb.	— 3.75	
Corn Syrup	.lb.	.06 — .06½	Red	.lb.	— 3.85	
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury			Yellow	.lb.	— 3.75	
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals			Red Precipitate	.lb.	— 1.81	
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	.lb.	.52 — .56	Powdered	.lb.	— 1.91	
Powdered 9% p.c.	.lb.	.52 — .56	White Precipitate	.lb.	— 1.93	
Creosote, U.S.P.	.lb.	.75 — .80	Powdered	.lb.	— 1.98	
Carbone	.lb.	— .18	with chalk	.lb.	— .40	
Cresol, U.S.P.	.lb.	— 3.50	Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		8.00	
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.			Methylene Blue, medicinal	.lb.	— .15 .16	
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	.lb.	2.80 — 3.00	Milk, powdered	.lb.	— 2.00	
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.	ea.	— 2.00	Mineral Oil, white	.gal.	— 8.80	
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	.oz.	— 30.00	Morphine, Acet. 25-oz.	.oz.	— 8.90	
15 gr. vials.	ea.	— 1.35	Hydrobromide	.oz.	— 8.86	
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphite			Sulphate	.oz.	— 8.90	
Ether, U.S.P., Conc.		— .21	Diacetyl. Alkaloid 10-oz.	.oz.	— 13.10	
Washed		— .47	Diacetyl. Hydcl.	.oz.	— 11.85	
Nitrous, conc.	.lb.	1.10 — 1.11	Ethyl Hydcl.	.oz.	— 13.45	
U.S.P., 1880	.lb.	— .44	Granular	.lb.	— 7.00	
Anæsthesia	.lb.	— .25	Powdered	.lb.	— 8.50	
Ethyl Acetate, pure	.gal.	— 1.05	Powdered, U.S.P.	.lb.	— 8.50	
Iodide	.lb.	— 5.20	Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	.lb.	— 1.55	
Ethyl Methyl Ketone	.lb.	— 22½ — 23	Papain	.lb.	— 3.50 .4.00	
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals			Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	.gal.	— 3.10 — 3.60	
Formaldehyde	.lb.	— .45	*Formaldehyde	.lb.	— 1.50	
Second Hands	.lb.	.53 — .54	Paris Green, kegs.	.lb.	— 40	
Gelatin, silver	.lb.	1.50 — 1.60	Pepin, Powd., U.S.P.	.lb.	— 3.00 — 2.50	
Nominal			*Nominal			

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Cream White	.09	.09½
Lily White	.16	.16
Snow White	.20	.21
Iher ophthalaein	1.65	1.70
Phosphorus, yellow	.35	.40
Red	.50	.60
Pilocarpine	—	9.80
*Podophyllin	lb.	15.00
Potassium acetate	lb.	.75
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.38
Bisulphite	lb.	.45
C. P.	lb.	.75
Bromate	lb.	1.00
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.95
Granulated	lb.	.90
Carbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.58
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol)	lb.	1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.14
Chromate, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.	lb.	—
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.176
Glycerophosphate, 75%	oz.	1.75
Guaiacon Sulphate	lb.	.325
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.75
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.30
Lactophosphate	oz.	—
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.80
Salicylate, C.P.	lb.	1.60
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—
Procaine, oz. bottles	7.00	7.50
8 gr. bottles	1.50	1.60
Pyramidon	oz.	—
Pyridin	gal.	2.75
Quicksilver, See Mercury	—	—
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	.90
1-oz. tins. oz.	—	.98
Second Hands, Java	oz.	.87
*Second Hands, Amer.	oz.	—
Bisulphite, 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	.90
Alkaloid	oz.	—
Acetate	oz.	—
Benzoate	oz.	—
Citrate	oz.	—
Dihydchloride	oz.	—
Hydrochloride	oz.	—
Hypophosphite	oz.	—
Phosphate	oz.	—
Salicylate	oz.	—
Tannate	oz.	—
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins. oz.	—	1.26
Sulphate, tins. oz.	—	.85
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. lb.	5.75	6.00
Technical	lb.	3.75
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	—	.30
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—
Rosewater, triple	lb.	—
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	3.50
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	3.50
Salicin, bulk	lb.	—
Salei, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—
Powdered	lb.	—
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots. oz.	.63	.64
Soap, Castile, white pure,	lb.	—
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	—
Green, U.S.P.	lb.	—
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	25	29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	75
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bluish	lb.	1034
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.85
Cacodylate	oz.	—
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.	—	1.40
Crystals, c. b. 10.	lb.	.12
Granular, c. b.	lb.	.19
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst.VIII. lb.	—	1.06
Granular, U.S.P. gran.IX. lb.	—	1.24
Cyanide 96%, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Glycerophosphate, crystals	2.15	2.29
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—
Oxalate	lb.	—
Peroxide	lb.	.35
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—
Recryst.	lb.	—
Dried	lb.	.40
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	.0134
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk. lb.	85	.26
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.40
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—
Nitrate, Kegs	lb.	.26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—
Strychnine Alkal., cryst.	oz.	—
Acetate	oz.	—
Hypophosphite	oz.	—
Hydrochloride	oz.	—
Nitrate	oz.	—
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—
Sugar of Milk, Powder	lb.	26½
Cartons, 1 lb.	lb.	—
*Nominal	—	.35
Sulphonial, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	—
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	—	10.25
Sulphonomethane, U.S.P.	lb.	—
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	lb.	3.20
Flour, 100 p.c. pure.	lb.	3.35
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.	lb.	3.55
Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	—
Lac Sulphur	lb.	.09
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67
U.S.P.	lb.	.73
Talcum, Amer.	lb.	.02
Purified	lb.	.05
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	1.23
Thecbromine Alkaloid	lb.	10.00
Thiocol, See Potass. Gualacoi Sulphate	—	—
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	12.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Tribromophenoil	lb.	—
Trional	oz.	—
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals	—	—
Witch Hazel, Ext. dike dist.	bbl.	—
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	—
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.18
Stearate	lb.	.41
Ambergris, black	oz.	—
Grey	lb.	—
Areca Nuts	lb.	.23
Powdered	lb.	.26
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	1.25
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.10
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.35
Russian, whole	lb.	—
Powdered	lb.	—
Castoreum	lb.	5.75
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.054
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04
Civet	oz.	2.75
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	.44
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.31
Spanish Apples	lb.	—
Cuttlefish Bone Trieste	lb.	.42
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.60
Small	lb.	1.50
French	lb.	.50
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.35
Reeds	lb.	1.75
*Ergot, Russian	lb.	—
Spanish	lb.	—
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—
Huana	lb.	—
Honey, Calif.	lb.	.23
Hops, N. Y., prime	lb.	.80
Pacific Coast, prime	lb.	.80
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	lb.	—
Russian	lb.	—
Kamala	lb.	—
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.16
Leeches	lb.	6.00
Lupulin	lb.	1.50
Manna, large flake	lb.	.64
Small flake	lb.	.47
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.17
Irish	lb.	.11
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	15.00
Tonquin	oz.	25.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	23.00
Tonquin	oz.	45.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.14
Powdered	lb.	.20
Poppy Heads	lb.	—
Quassia Chips	lb.	—
Sandalwood, Chips	lb.	.55
Ground	lb.	.62
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.50
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.30
Sorax, liquid, tech.	lb.	—
Storax, liquid, tech.	lb.	—
Gen., U.S.P.	lb.	1.75
Tamarind, bbls.	lb.	—
Kegs	per keg	5.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	—
Artificial	lb.	3.00
Spirits, see Naval Stores	lb.	.30
BALSAMS	—	—
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.50
South American	lb.	.62½
Fir, Canada	gal.	—
Oregon	gal.	—
Peru	lb.	5.25
Tolu	lb.	1.20
BARKS	—	—
Angostura Bark	lb.	—
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17
Barberry	lb.	—
Bayberry	lb.	.30
Blackhawk, of Root	lb.	.55
Tree	lb.	.30
Buckthorn	lb.	.50
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.16½
Cascadilla, quills	lb.	.30
Siftings	lb.	—
Chestnut	lb.	.10
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.60
Broken	lb.	.55
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.60
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—
Condurango	lb.	.11
Cotton Root	lb.	.45
Cramp (true)	lb.	.50
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	—
*Nominal	—	.10
Crude Drugs	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS	—	—
Agar, Agar, No. 1	lb.	.59
No. 2	lb.	.63
No. 3	lb.	.60
Agaric, white	lb.	—
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.45
Sweet	lb.	.45
Meal	lb.	.50
*Nominal	—	.50

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Elm, grinding Select bds.	.55 — .60	Aloes, Barbados	.lb. — — 1.00	Patchouli	.lb. — — .75
Hemlock	.07 — .09	Cape	.lb. .12 — .13	Pennyroyal	.lb. .10 — .15
Lemon Peel	.10 — .10½	Curacao, cases	.lb. .09½ — .10	Peppermint, American	.lb. .26 — .50
Mezereon	.12 — .14	Socotrina, whole	.lb. .75 — .50	Pichi	.lb. .10 — .12
Oak, red White	.08 — .09	Powdered	.lb. — — .90	Prince's Pine	.lb. .18 — .22
Orange Peel, bitter	.14 — .15	*Ammoniac, tears	.lb. — — 2.00	Plantain	.lb. .12 — .14
Malaga, Sweet	.10 — .11	Powdered	.lb. — — —	Pulsatilla	.lb. .175 — .225
Trieste, sweet	.13 — .14	Arabic, firsts	.lb. .20 — .33	Queen of the Meadow	.lb. .10 — .11
Prickly Ash, Southern Northern	.22 — .24	Seconds	.lb. .28 — .30	Rose, red	.lb. .100 — .110
Pomegranate of Root	.26 — .28	Sorts Amber	.lb. .15 — .16	Rosemary	.lb. .10 — .11
of Fruit	.25 — .28	Powdered, U.S.P.	.lb. .27 — .28	Rue	.lb. .35 — .40
Sassafras, ordinary	.33 — .38	Benzoin, Siam	.lb. .80 — .100	Sage, Dalmatian	.lb. .25 — .36
Select	.46 — .48	Sumatra	.lb. .30 — .36	Greek	.lb. .13 — .13½
Simaruba	.lb. — — .50	Camphor, ref. See fine chem. list	.lb. — — —	Spanish	.lb. .10 — .11
Soap, whole	.12 — .15	Catechu	.lb. .12 — .15	Savory	.lb. .18½ — .19
Cut Crushed	.26 — .27	Chicle	.lb. — — 1.45	Senna, Alexandria, whole	.lb. .75 — .80
Wahoo, of Root	.75 — .80	Damar	.lb. .54 — .55	Half Leaf	.lb. .30 — .35
of Tree	.40 — .42	Euphorbium	.lb. — — .28	Siftings	.lb. .17 — .18
Willow, Black	.06 — .07	Powdered	.lb. — — .50	Powdered	.lb. .35 — .40
White	.16 — .17	Galbanum	.lb. — — —	Tinnevelly	.lb. .15 — .23
White Pine Rossed	.07 — .08	Gambier	.lb. .12 — .13	Pods	.lb. .10 — .11
White Poplar	.07 — .08	Gamboge	.lb. .170 — .175	Skullcap, Western	.lb. .40 — .45
Wild Cherry—		Gualac	.lb. .50 — .55	Spearmint, American	.lb. .20 — .22
Thin Green Rossed	.19 — .20	Hemlock	.lb. .38 — .50	Squaw Vine	.lb. .20 — .22
Thick Rossed	.12 — .13	Kino	.lb. — — .50	Stramonium	.lb. .37 — .38
Thin Natural	.11 — .12	Mastic	.lb. .75 — .90	Tansy	.lb. — — .15
Thick Natural	.07 — .08	Myrrh, Select	.lb. .90 — .85	Thyme, Spanish	.lb. .11 — .11½
Witch Hazel	.08 — .09	Sorts	.lb. .70 — .75	French	.lb. .14 — .14½
BEANS		Siftings	.lb. — — —	Uva Ursi	.lb. .07½ — .08
Calabar	.30 — .35	Olibanum, siftings	.lb. .15 — .16	Witch Hazel	.lb. .08 — .10
Cassia Fistula	.25 — .27	Tears	.lb. .17 — .20	Wormwood imported	.lb. .25 — .30
Caster	.lb. — — .06	Opium, See fine chem. list	.lb. — — —	Yerba Santa	.lb. .18 — .20
St. Ignatius	.45 — .45	Sandara:	.lb. .75 — .80	ROOTS	
St. John's Bread	.lb. — — .14	Senegal, picked	.lb. .33 — .34	Aconite, U.S.P.	.lb. .65 — .70
Tonka, Angostura	.lb. — — 1.75	Sorts	.lb. .16 — .17	Alkanet	.lb. — — 2.00
Para	.lb. — — 1.50	Spruce	.lb. — — 1.00	Althea, cut	.lb. .55 — .60
Surinam	.1.00 — 1.10	Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l.	.lb. — — —	Whole	.lb. .26 — .28
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	.450 — 5.50	Thus	.lb. .17 — .18	Angelica American	.lb. .20 — .25
Cuts	.325 — 3.50	Tragacanth, Aleppo first	.lb. 4.75 — 5.00	Arvica	.lb. .85 — 1.00
Bourbon	.200 — 3.25	Seconds	.lb. 3.75 — 4.25	Arrowroot, American	.lb. .07½ — .08
South American	.325 — 3.50	Thirds	.lb. 2.00 — 2.50	Bermuda	.lb. .12 — .13
Tahiti, Yellow Label	.lb. — — 2.25	SHELLAC		St. Vincent	.lb. .12 — .13
Green Label	.lb. — — 2.25	D. C.	.lb. — — —	Bamboo Brier	.lb. .10 — .12
BERRIES		Diamond "I"	.lb. — — —	Bearfoot	.lb. .06 — .09
Cubeb, ordinary	.lb. — — 1.30	Fine Orange	.lb. — — 1.30	Belladonna	.lb. .50 — .55
XX	.lb. — — 1.50	Second Orange	.lb. — — —	Berberis, Aquifolium	.lb. .16 — .17
Powdered	.lb. — — 1.40	T. N.	.lb. — — 1.00	Beth	.lb. .18 — .24
Fish	.25 — .26	Button	.lb. — — —	Blood	.lb. .23 — .70
Horse, Nettle, dry	.40 — .45	Regular bleached	.lb. — — 1.25	*Blueflag	.lb. .65 — .75
Juniper	.05 — .06	Bone, dry	.lb. — — 1.30	Bryonia	.lb. .16 — .18
Laurel	.18 — .20	LEAVES AND HERBS		Burdock, Imported	.lb. .17 — .18
Poke	.20 — .20	Aconite	.lb. .60 — .70	American	.lb. .15 — .16
Prickly Ash	.12 — .13	Balmy	.lb. .15 — .17	Calamus, bleached	.lb. .95 — 1.00
Sew Palmetto	.16 — .18	Bay, true	.lb. — — —	Unbleached, natural	.lb. .14 — .16
Sloe	.20 — .22	Belladonna	.lb. .31 — .32	Cochlearia	.lb. .09 — .10
FLOWERS		Boneset, leaves and tops	.lb. .13 — .15	Comfrey	.lb. .25 — .26
Arnica	.25 — .26	Buchu, short	.lb. 3.90 — 4.00	Cranesbill, see Geranium	.lb. .26 — .27
Borage	.50 — .52	Long	.lb. 2.00 — 2.25	Dandelion, English	.lb. .25 — .27
Calendula Petals	1.95 — 2.00	Cannabis, true, imported	.lb. — — —	American	.lb. .21 — .21
Chamomile, German	.lb. — — .50	American	.lb. — — .20	Doggrass, genuine	.lb. — — .90
Hungarian true	.50 — .55	U.S.P.	.lb. — — .30	Cut Bermuda	.lb. .29 — .30
Hungarian style	.42 — .44	Catnip	.lb. .15 — .20	Echinacea	.lb. .65 — .70
Roman	.18 — .20	Chestnut	.lb. .06 — .07	Elecampane	.lb. .16 — .18
Spanish	.lb. — — .45	Chireta	.lb. .25 — .26	Jalangal	.lb. .13 — .15
Clover Tops	.11 — .12	*Coca, Huanuco	.lb. — — —	Gelesmium	.lb. .16 — .17
Dogwood	.17 — .18	Truxillo	.lb. .60 — .70	Gentian	.lb. .11 — .12
Elder	.85 — .90	Coltsfoot	.lb. .15 — .17	Geranium	.lb. .11 — .18
Insect, open whole	.lb. — — .70	Conium	.lb. .29 — .31	Ginger, Jamaicæ	.lb. .40 — .41
Closed whole	.lb. — — .55	Corn Silk	.lb. .11 — .12	Unleached	.lb. .45 — .48
Powder		Damiana	.lb. .09 — .14	Ginseng, Cultivated	.lb. 2.00 — 9.66
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c. lb.	.53 — .60	Deer Tongue	.lb. .09 — .10	Northwestern	.lb. 5.00 — 22.06
100 p.c. Pure	.87 — .88	Digitalis, Domestic	.lb. .22 — .23	Southern	.lb. — — —
Closed Flowers	1.05 — 1.10	Imported	.lb. .30 — .32	Wild, Eastern	.lb. 5.00 — 10.00
*Koussou	.lb. — — .60	Eucalyptus	.lb. .11 — .12	Golden Seal	.lb. 5.80 — 5.85
Lavender, ordinary	.18 — .20	Euphorbia Pilulifera	.lb. .13 — .14	Powdered	.lb. 6.50 — 6.60
Select	.28 — .30	Grindelia Robusta	.lb. .12 — .13	Hellebore, Black, Imported	.lb. — — 1.00
Linden, with leaves	.20 — .32	Henbane, German	.lb. — — —	White, Domestic	.lb. — — .20
Without Leaves	.45 — .50	Russian	.lb. .21 — .22	Powdered	.lb. — — .22
Malva, blue	1.05 — 1.10	Henna	.lb. .40 — .45	Imported Powdered	.lb. .21 — .23
Black	.50 — .60	Horehound	.lb. .15 — .16	Ipecac, Cartagena	.lb. 3.10 — 3.25
Mullen	1.30 — 1.40	Jaborandi	.lb. .40 — .45	Powdered	.lb. — — 3.65
Orange	1.90 — 2.00	Laurel	.lb. .04 — .06	Kif, whole	.lb. 3.25 — 3.40
Poppy, red	.95 — 1.10	Life Everlasting	.lb. .06 — .10	Powdered	.lb. — — 3.75
Rosemary	.60 — .65	Liverwort	.lb. .21 — .25	Jalap, whole	.lb. .50 — .55
Saffron, "American"	.lb. — — .75	"Loelicia	.lb. 1.25 — 1.50	*Nominal	.lb. — — —
Valencia	.lb. — — .75	Matico	.lb. .23 — .25		
Tilia (see Linden)	lb. 14.75 — 15.00	Marioram, German	.lb. .44 — .45		
Nominal		French	.lb. .29 — .30		
		*Nominal			

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Pareira Brava	.18	- .28
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Poke	.15	- .16
Rhatany	.12	- .14
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High Dried	1.15	- 1.20
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Mexican	.38	- .40
Scammony Root	.06	- .07
Seneca, Northern	2.25	- 2.30
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Snake, Canada natural	.45	- .50
Stripped	.12	- .14
Spikenard	.25	- .27
Squill, white	.10	- .12
Stillina	.15	- .16
Stone	.12	- .14
Turneric Madras	.09	- .10
Aleppy	1.04	- 1.14
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"Japanese"	.18	- .20
Yellow Dock	.12	- .13
"Yellow Farilla	.18	- .20
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Star	.22	- .43
Spanish	.19	- .19
Annatto	.04	- .06
Canary, "Spanish"	.18	- .19
Morocco	.06	- .07
South American	.05	- .06
Caraway, African	.10	- .10
Dutch	.08	- .08
Domestic	.18	- .19
Cardamom, bleached	.75	- 2.00
Celery	.26	- .27
Colchicum	1.90	- 2.00
Conium	.38	- .40
Coriander, Bombay	.05	- .05
Morocco, Unbleached	.03	- .04
Bleached	.06	- .08
Cumin, Levant	.18	- .19
Morocco	.08	- .08
Dill	.07	- .08
Fennel, French	.12	- .13
German	.18	- .19
Bombay	.11	- .12
Flax, whole	per bbl. 20.00	- 22.00
Ground	.11	- .12
Foenugreek	.02	- .03
Hemp, Manchurian	.06	- .07
Chilian	.06	- .07
Job's Tears, white	.05	- .06
Larkspur	.25	- .26
Lobelia	.20	- .20
Mustard, Barb, Brown	.17	- .18
Bombay, Brown	.14	- .14
California, Brown	.16	- .17
Chinese, Yellow	.07	- .08
English, Yellow	.14	- .14
Danish, Yellow	.12	- .18
Parsley	.28	- .29
Poppy, Dutch	.50	- .51
Blue, Russian	.18	- .19
Indian	.30	- .31
White, Indian	.18	- .18
Quince	1.00	- 1.10
Rape, English	.18	- .19
Japanese small	.10	- .11
Domestic	.38	- .39
"Nominal"	.18	- .19
Sabadilla	.16	- .17
Stramonium	.25	- .26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	1.75	- 1.90
Kombe	1.60	- 1.70
Sunflower, domestic	.18	- .23
South American	.06	- .08
Worm, American	.28	- .30
Levant	1.35	- 1.30
SPICES		
Capsicum, African pods	.18	- .19
Bombay	1.64	- .17
Japan	.22	- .23
Cassia Buds	.24	- .25
China, Selected, mats.	1.24	- .18
Salgon, assortment	.37	- .38
Chilles, Japan	.30	- .31
Mombasa	.24	- .25
Cinnamon, Ceylon	.39	- .55
Cloves, Zanzibar	.45	- .46
Amboynas	.48	- .50
Penang	.60	- .61
Ginger, African	.13	- .14
Jamaica, grinding	.40	- .41
Japan	.13	- .14
Mace, Siauw	.40	- .42
Banda, No. 2	.37	- .38
Batavia, No. 2	.34	- .35
Nutmeg, 110s	.30	- .31
75s-80s	.31	- .32
Pepper, Black Sing.	.14	- .15
White	.25	- .25
Pimento, Select	.06	- .09
WAXES		
Bayberry	.36	- .37
Bees, white	.64	- .65
Refined, light	.36	- .37
Dark	.35	- .36
Crude, light	.29	- .30
Dark	.28	- .29
Candellia	.31	- .32
Carnauba, Flor.	.18	- .25
No. 1, North Country	.18	- .20
No. 2, North Country	.60	- .62
No. 3, Fatty Gray	.43	- .44
No. 3, Chalky	.41	- .43
Ceresin, Yellow	.15	- .18
White	.20	- .25
Japan	.21	- .22
Montan, crude	.35	- .36
*Bleached	.18	- .19
Ozokerite, crude, brown	.35	- .36
"Green"	.18	- .19
"Refined, white"	.18	- .19
"Domestic"	.18	- .19
Refined, yellow	.18	- .19
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg. m.p. lb.	.11	- .11
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p. lb.	.11	- .11
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils		
Essential Oils		
Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	9.00	- 9.25
Bitter, f.f. P. A.	9.50	- 9.75
Artificial, U.S.P. See Aromatic Chems.		
Sweet	.70	- .75
Peach Kernel (Apricot.)	.45	- .50
Amber, Crude	1.35	- 1.40
Rectified	1.55	- 1.60
Anise, U.S.P.	1.30	- 1.25
Bay	4.25	- 4.50
Bergamot	6.50	- 7.00
Artificial	3.50	- 3.75
Bois de Rose	10.00	- 11.50
Cade	1.00	- 1.10
Cajuput, Native	.75	- .90
U.S.P.	1.00	- 1.10
Camphor, Sassafrassy	.14	- .16
Japanese, white	.65	- .70
Caraway, Rectified	4.00	- 4.25
Cassia, Technical	2.00	- 2.10
Lead, Free	2.20	- 2.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	2.70	- 2.85
Cedar, Leaf	1.85	- 2.00
Cedar Wood, light	.60	- .65
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	.18	- .20
Leaf	.18	- .25
Citronella, Ceylon	.92	- .96
Java	1.35	- 1.40
OLEORESINS		
Capsicum	.18	- .20
Aspidium (Malefern)	6.00	- 6.25
Cubeb	7.75	- 8.00
Ginger	3.40	- 3.50
Malefern	6.00	- 6.15
Millein (so-called)	5.00	- 5.25
"Orris, domestic"	.18	- .20
Imported	.18	- .22
Parley Fruit (Petrosellatum)	7.50	- 8.00
Pepper, black	.18	- .20
AROMATIC CHEMICALS		
Acetophenone, C.P.	6.25	- 6.50
Amyl Salicylate	3.00	- 4.00
Imported	2.75	- 3.00
Anethol	2.50	- 3.00
Anisic Aldehyde	.18	- .20
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	- 1.25
Free From Chlorine	.18	- 2.00
Benzyl Acetate	1.75	- 2.00
Imported	4.00	- 4.50
Benzyl Alcohol	1.75	- 2.00
Imported	3.00	- 3.50

| *Nominal

1920

- 3.50
- 3.66
- .95
- 45.00
- 1.40
- 8.25
- 8.50
- 7.00
- .70
- 2.75
- 9.50
- 9.25
- 5.00
- 7.75
- 3.25
- .00
- 10.00
- 5.00
- 1.50
- 11.00
- 3.00
- 1.25
- 1.80
- 4.50
- 7.50
- 2.25
- 7.30
- 1.50

- 26.00

- 5.50

- 110.00

- 160.00

- 20.00

- 1.50

- 8.00

- 9.25

- 11.00

- .45

- 5.25

- 30.00

- 2.15

- 2.05

- 7.25

- 8.00

- 2.75

- 5.25

- 8.50

- 2.50

- 5.00

- 16.00

- 14.50

- 3.25

- 1.05

- 11.25

- 6.25

- 1.90

- .80

- 6.25

- 12.00

- .95

- 8.00

- 1.75

- 2.15

- 14.00

- 6.00

- 10.50

- .80

- 9.00

- 13.00

- 14.50

- 40.00

- 20.00

- 3.50

- 6.25

- 5.00

- 3.50

- 3.00

- 3.00

- 8.10

- 1.25

- 2.00

- 2.50

- 4.40

- 2.00

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Cinnamic Acid	lb.	5.50	—	6.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	—	—	36.00
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Ethyl Benzoate	lb.	—	—	2.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Eugenol	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Geranlol, Standard	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Imported	lb.	—	—	6.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	6.00	—	7.00
Heliotropin	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	—	15.00
Imported	oz.	—	—	30.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	10.00	—	11.60
Imported	lb.	15.00	—	16.00
Linalool	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	16.00	—	18.00
Linalyl Benzote	lb.	—	—	18.00
Menthol	lb.	9.00	—	9.25
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	10.50	—	11.60
Imported	lb.	13.00	—	14.00
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Mirbane, rect., drama exta	lb.	.18	—	.19
Musk Ambrette	lb.	90.00	—	95.00
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Musk Xylene	lb.	12.50	—	13.00
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Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	—	—	—
Phenylacetyl Alcohol	lb.	35.00	—	38.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
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Imported	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
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86 p.c., bbls., pure.	100 lbs.	13.25	—	13.75
*Glacial bbls. & cbsys	100 lbs.	17.00	—	17.50
Arsenous	lb.	14%	—	.15
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c.	lb.	.46	—	.48
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb.	.80	—	.90
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.08	—	.09
18 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	.11	—	.12
52 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	.12	—	.14
Lactic, 22 p.c.	lb.	.05	—	.07
5% per cent pure.	lb.	—	—	.35
Mixed, Nitric	unit	.12	—	.13
Sulphuric	unit	.0134	—	.0135
*Muriatic, 18 deg. cbsys	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.25
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.50
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
Pure cbsys, 18 deg.	cwt.	3.25	—	3.50
20 deg.	cwt.	3.50	—	3.75
22 deg.	cwt.	3.75	—	4.00
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.064	—	.065
33 deg. carboys	lb.	.064	—	.065
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.074	—	.074
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.074	—	.084
Phosphoric, 68-88 p.c.	lb.	.32	—	.35
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.21	—	.25
*Pyroglycine, Tech.	gal.	.12	—	.124
Sulphuric, Tank carlots	ton	16.00	—	18.00
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	21.00	—	23.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.	ton	26.00	—	28.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	26.00	—	28.00
Sulphurous com.	lb.	.08	—	.11
Tannic, Tech.	lb.	—	—	.80
Acetone	lb.	.21	—	.22
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	lb.	.05	—	.054
Alum, ammonia, lump, Ground	lb.	.054	—	.055
Powdered	lb.	.06	—	.064
Chrome	lb.	.12%	—	.15
Potash lump	lb.	.074	—	.08
Powdered	lb.	.08	—	.084
Chrome	lb.	.15	—	.20
Ground	lb.	.09	—	.094
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	—	.05
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	15
*Sulphate Iron free	cwt.	4.00	—	4.25
*Commercial	cwt.	3.25	—	3.50

*Nominal				
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.25	—	.25
*Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.33	—	.37
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.16	—	.17
*Ammonia Water, 26 deg.	lb.	.14	—	.16
20 deg.	lb.	.074	—	.094
18 deg.	lb.	.064	—	.084
16 deg.	lb.	.064	—	.084
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.25	—	.26
Nitrate	lb.	.08	—	.10
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.13%	—	.14
Granulated, white	lb.	.15	—	.16
Lump	lb.	.24	—	.26
*Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Dom, double bags	100 lbs.	7.00	—	7.15
Antimony chloride, lug	lb.	.18	—	.20
Anhydrous	lb.	.50	—	.55
Su'shurett				
Crimson F.	lb.	—	—	.40
Golden No. 1	lb.	—	—	.45
No. 2	lb.	—	—	.50
Vermillion	lb.	—	—	.55
Arsenics, white	lb.	.14%	—	.15
Red	lb.	.20	—	.21
Barium, chloride	ton	60.00	—	180.00
*Imported	ton	—	—	—
Boroxide	lb.	.25	—	.26
Carbonate	ton	85.00	—	90.00
Nitrate	lb.	.12	—	.13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.50	—	30.00
Oil color	ton	18.00	—	20.07
Blanc Fixe, cry.	ton	110.00	—	115.00
*Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks	100 lbs.	5.50	—	6.00
*Export F.A.S.	100 lbs.	8.75	—	6.25
Bromine, Purified	lb.	—	—	.35
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.55
Carbide	lb.	.05	—	.051
Carbonate	lb.	.0134	—	.0234
Light	lb.	.062	—	.041
Heavy	lb.	.03	—	.04
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	.2750
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—	.3425
Anhydrous	lb.	.12	—	.14
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.075	—	.09
Carbon bisulphide	lb.	.08	—	.11
Carbon black	lb.	.12	—	.13
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cobalt Oxide	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.23	—	.29
Copper Oxide	lb.	.21%	—	.23
Cyanide	lb.	.65	—	.70
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.45	—	.48
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 97-98 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.00	—	8.25
98 p.c. carlots, N.Y.	100 lbs.	8.25	—	8.50
*Coppers	100 lbs.	—	—	.425
Ferric Chloride, cry.	lb.	.11%	—	.12
Liquid, 40 deg.	lb.	.07	—	.075
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Acid Grade	ton	—	—	—
Fuller's Earth	cwt.	—	—	1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	4.00	—	4.10
Refined	gal.	4.25	—	4.50
Lead Acetate, white, cryst.	lb.	.15	—	.15%
Broken Cakes	lb.	.14%	—	.15
Granulated	lb.	.14%	—	.15
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.27	—	.30
Paste	lb.	.13%	—	.15
Nitrate	lb.	—	—	.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.06	—	.13
Foreign	lb.	—	—	—
Red, American	lb.	.104	—	.13
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	—	.084
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	—	—
dry	lb.	.084	—	.13
English	lb.	—	—	.13
Lithopone	lb.	.08	—	.09
Lime, hydrate	ton	—	—	—
Acetate	100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.55
Sulphur solution	gal.	.17	—	.22
Magnesia	ton	65.00	—	68.00
f.o.b., N. Y.	lb.	.08%	—	.04
Magnesium Sulphate	lb.	.08%	—	.034
Chloride, fused	ton	70.00	—	75.30
Manganese Chloride	lb.	.20	—	.21
Dioxide	lb.	.13	—	.15
Sulphate	lb.	.20	—	.22
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	—	.45
Salts, single	lb.	.14	—	.16
double	lb.	.15	—	.16
Nitre Cake	ton	7.00	—	7.50
Paris Green	lb.	.35	—	.40
Phosphorus red	lb.	.35	—	.30
Yellow	lb.	.35	—	.40
Oxychloride	lb.	.60	—	.65
Sesquioxide	lb.	.42%	—	.45
Plaster of Paris	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
True Dental	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	—	—	.33
Imported, 90%	lb.	—	—	.37
Sticks, U.S.P.	lb.	.88	—	.93
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.45	—	.47
Bicarbonate	lb.	.35	—	.37
Potass. Carb., calc., U.S.P.	lb.	.58	—	.60
80-85 p.c.	lb.	.18	—	.20
85-90 p.c.	lb.	.23	—	.25
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.15	—	.16
"Japanese	lb.	.14%	—	.15
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.45
Magnesium, 90%	lb.	.175	—	.20
Nickel	ingot	—	—	—
Shot	cwt.	42.00	—	43.00
Prompt	cwt.	—	—	43.00
Antimony	Chinese and Japanese	cwt.	9.00	—
Aluminum	98.99% Virgin	cwt.	32.00	—
98.99% Remelted	cwt.	30.50	—	31.50
Remeled No. 12	cwt.	29.00	—	30.00
Powdered	—	—	—	42.00
Nickel	ingot	—	—	—
Shot	cwt.	42.00	—	43.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	—	45.00

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Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Cadmium	.lb. 1.40
Cobalt	.lb. 2.50
Mercury	.lb. 3.00
Platinum, pure	.oz. 35.00
Iridium	.oz. 300.00
Palladium	.oz. 120.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	
Wolframite, Chinese	— 7.50
Bolivian	.850 — 10.00
Scheelite, Amer.	— 15.00
Japanese	— 7.00
Silver	.oz. 1.01

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate	100 lbs. 7.00	7.15
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y., unit	— 8.00	
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw, ton	— 48.00	
Cyanamide	— 4.00	
*Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works	— 7.25	
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs. 3.85	3.85
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	7.75	8.00
Phosphate Rock— Florida pebble, 68 p.c., ton	— 6.85	
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c., ton	11.00	11.50
Potassium muriate, 90 p.c., unit	3.50	2.60

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-deck)		
Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	—	1.95
*Wood Turpentine, steam dis-tilled, bbls.	—	—
*Turpentine, Destructive dis-tilled, bbls.	—	—
Pitch, prime	.bbl. 8.50	10.50
*Rosins, B	—	19.00
D	—	19.75
E	—	19.70
F	—	19.75
G	—	19.85
H	—	19.90
I	—	30.00
K	—	20.00
M	—	21.00
N	—	21.50
WG	—	21.50
WW	—	32.50
Rosin Oil, first run	gal.	— 50
Second run	gal.	— 94
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbls.	— 14.50
Retort	bbls.	— 15.00

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES		
*Benzol, C. P.	gal. .27	.32½
*(90 p.c.)	gal. .25	.30%
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.e., dark	gal. 1.00	1.10
Straw, 97-99 p.e.	gal. 1.10	1.20
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal. —	40
50 p.c.	gal. —	.60
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb. —	.18
Croesote oil	gal. .40	.45
Dip. oil	gal. .37½	.40
*Naphthalene, balls	lb. —	—
Flake	lb. .20	.22
Phenol	lb. .12	.17
Export	lb. .23	.25
Pitch, various grades	ton 14.00	18.00
Solvent naphtha	— .25	.30½
Toluol, pure	gal. .28	.32½
Xylool	gal. .40	.45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic	.lb. 2.85	— 3.00
Acid B	.lb. 2.25	—
Acid Broome's	.lb. 1.75	— 1.80
Acid Chloroacetic	.lb. .60	.65
*Acid Cleve	.lb. 1.90	— 2.00
Acid F (delta acid)	.lb. 3.50	3.75
*Acid H	.lb. 2.25	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic	.lb. —	1.70
*Acid Naphthionic, Crude	.lb. Refined	— 1.15
Acid Neville & Winther's	.lb. 1.90	— 2.00
Acid Phthalic	.lb. .50	.55
Anhydride	.lb. .45	.60
Acid Picramic	.lb. 1.00	— 1.05
Acid Pierie	.lb. .25	.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	.lb. .32	.33
Refined	.lb. .38	.40
Acid Tobias	.lb. 2.25	— 2.55
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P.	gal. 5.10	5.15
Second Hands, U.S.P.	gal. 6.25	6.75
*Wood ref, 95 p.c.	gal. —	2.65
97 p.c.	gal. —	2.80
Pure	gal. —	3.50
*Denatured, 80 proof	gal. 1.10	— 1.11
188 proof	gal. 1.12	— 1.13
Second Hands	gal. 1.02	— 1.05

p-Amidoacetanilide	.lb. 1.50	— 2.00
*Aminobenzeno	.lb. 1.15	— 1.20
p-Aminophenol	.lb. 2.85	— 2.90
Hydrochloride	.lb. 2.60	— 2.75
o-Aminophenol	.lb. 3.00	— 3.50
*Aniline Oil	.lb. .45	— 58½
Aniline Salt	.lb. .42	— 47
Aniline for red	.lb. .60	— 65
Anthraquinone	.lb. —	3.50
Paste, 25 p.c.	.lb. 1.00	— 1.10
Anthrancene	.lb. 30-35	p.c.
Bayer's Salt	.lb. 1.05	— 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	.lb. .65	— .75
U.S.P. & F.F.C. see Aromatic Chemicals	.lb. 1.35	— 1.40
*Benzidine Base	.lb. 1.10	— 1.15
Benzidine Sulphate	.lb. —	6.50
Benzote of Soda, U.S.P.	.lb. .75	— .85
Benzoyl chloride	.lb. 1.55	— 1.60
Benzylchloride, 95-97	.lb. .26	— .30
Brombenzol	.lb. .80	— .90
Carbazol	.lb. 1.00	— 1.25
Chlorbenzol	.lb. .18	— .20
Chlorhydrin	.lb. 2.00	— 2.10
Diamidophenol	.lb. —	6.50
Dianisidine	.lb. 9.00	— 10.00
o-Dichlorbenzol	.lb. .15	— .20
p-Dichlorbenzol	.lb. .10	— .15
Dichlorbenzol, mixed	.lb. .07½	.08
Diethylaniline	.lb. 1.40	— 1.45
Dimethylsulphate	.lb. .75	— .80
*Dinitrophenol	.lb. .40	— .50
*Dinitrobenzol	.lb. .35	— .38
Dinitrochlorbenzol	.lb. .30	— .32
Dinitronaphthalene	.lb. .45	— .50
Dinitrotoluol	.lb. .43	— .45
Ethyl Bromide	.lb. .20	— .25
*G" Salt	.lb. .90	— 1.00
Hydroazobenzene	.lb. 1.50	— 2.00
Hydroquinone	.lb. 1.90	— 2.00
Methylantranquinone	.lb. —	—
Michler's Ketone	.lb. 4.00	— 4.50
Monochlorbenzol	.lb. .18	— .20
Monooxyhaniline	.lb. 2.00	— 2.40
Naphthalenediamine	.lb. —	—
o-Naphthol, crude	.lb. 1.40	— 1.45
Refined	.lb. 1.65	— 1.70
*o-Naphthol, distilled	.lb. .85	— .90
Sublimed	.lb. .90	— .95
a-Naphthylamine	.lb. .60	— .75
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	.lb. .25	— .30
Sublimed	.lb. 2.25	— 2.50
*Neville & Winther's Acid	.lb. 1.90	— 2.00
m-Nitraniline	.lb. 1.00	— 1.05
p-Nitraniline	.lb. 1.60	— 1.75
p-Nitroacetanilide	.lb. .80	— .85
Nitrobenzol	.lb. .16	— .17
Nitrochlorbenzol	.lb. .40	— .45
Nitromphthalene	.lb. .30	— .35
p-Nitrophenol	.lb. .80	— .85
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	.lb. 3.50	— 3.65
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	.lb. 3.50	— 4.00
o-Nitrophenol	.lb. .75	— .85
*p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	.lb. 1.90	— 2.00
p-Nitrosol	.lb. —	1.50
Nitrotoluol	.lb. .16	— .18
Nitrotoluol	.lb. .25	— .30
Phenolphthalein	.lb. 1.50	— 1.60
p-Phenylenediamine	.lb. 2.65	— 2.90
m-Phenylenediamine	.lb. 1.15	— 1.25
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	.lb. 2.50	— 2.75
Phosgene	.lb. 1.00	— 1.25
Phthalic Anhydride	.lb. .45	— .50
"R" Salt	.lb. —	.90
Resorcin, Technical	.lb. 3.75	— 5.00
Sodium Naphthionate	.lb. .75	— .80
Schaeffer's Sait	.lb. .75	— .80
o-Toluen Sulphonamide	.lb. 2.75	— 3.00
Tolidin	.lb. —	1.75
Sulphate	.lb. —	1.10
Tolidin, Mixed	.lb. .55	— .60
o-Tolidine	.lb. .33	— .40
p-Tolidine	.lb. 2.00	— 2.25
m-Tolyle-nediamine	.lb. 1.40	— 1.50
Triphenyl Phosphate	.lb. —	1.00
Xylydine	.lb. .45	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:	
Black	.lb. 1.15
Blue	.lb. 2.50
Brown	.lb. 1.25
Fuchsin	.lb. 2.40
Green	.lb. 1.25
Orange II	.lb. .55
Orange III	.lb. .55
Red	.lb. 1.30
Scarlet	.lb. —
Violet 10B	.lb. —
Amidine Yellow R.	.lb. —
Alkali Blue, Dom.	.lb. 5.50
Alpine Yellow	.lb. 2.00
*Nominal	
Azo Yellow	.lb. —
Azo Yellow, green shade	.lb. 3.30
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	.lb. —
Erythrosine	.lb. 12.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	.lb. —
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	.lb. 8.75
Granaine	.lb. 3.60
Indigotine, conc.	.lb. 1.50
Indigotine, paste	.lb. 1.50
Naphthol Green	.lb. 6.75
Orange Y conc.	.lb. .50
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	.lb. 12.00
Pearceat 2R	.lb. —
Tartrazine, Dom.	.lb. 1.50
Uranine	.lb. 10.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	.lb. 6.00
DIRECT COLORS:	
Black	.lb. 1.00
Sky Blue, conc.	.lb. —
Sky Blue 5BX	.lb. .70
Blu 2B	.lb. —
Brown R	.lb. —
Brown G	.lb. —
Bordeaux	.lb. 1.75
Fast Black	.lb. —
Fast Pink	.lb. —
Fast Red	.lb. 3.50
Yellow	.lb. 2.00
Violet con't	.lb. 2.20
Benzopurpurine 10 B.	.lb. 3.50
Benzopurpurine 4 B.	.lb. 1.40
Chrysophenine, Dom.	.lb. 2.25
Congo Red 4B Type	.lb. .90
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	.lb. 5.00
Oxamine Violet	.lb. 7.00
OL COLOR:	
Black	.lb. .70
Blue	.lb. 1.65
Orange	.lb. 1.40
Red III	.lb. 1.65
Scarlet	.lb. 1.75
Yellow	.lb. 1.70
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	.lb. —
SULPHUR COLORS:	
Black	.lb. .20
Blue	.lb. .70
Brown	.lb. .35
Green	.lb. 1.00
Yellow	.lb. .90
CHROME COLORS:	
Alizarin Blue, bright	.lb. 7.75
Alizarin, medium	.lb. 6.25
Alizarin Brown, cone	.lb. —
Alizarin Cyanine	.lb. 10.00
Alizarin Orange	.lb. —
Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste	.lb. 1.10
Alizarin Yellow G.	.lb. —
Alizarin Yellow R.	.lb. —
Chrome Black, Dom.	.lb. 1.25
Chrome Black, Imp.	.lb. 2.00
Chrome Blue	.lb. 2.50
Chrome Brown	.lb. 1.25
Chrome Green, Dom.	.lb. 1.50
Chrome Red	.lb. —
Galcoyanine	.lb. 3.25
BASIC COLORS:	
Auramine O	.lb. 2.50
Auamine OO	.lb. 4.15
Bismarck Brown Y.	.lb. .90
Bismarck Brown R.	.lb. 1.20
Brilliant Green Crystals	.lb. 6.00
Chrysoidine R.	.lb. .75
Chrysoidine Z.	.lb. .75
Crystal Violet	.lb. 5.00
Emerald Green, Crystals	.lb. 8.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	.lb. .85
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	.lb. 5.50
Fuchsin Base	.lb. 4.50
Magenta Dom.	.lb. 4.25
Malachite Green, Crystals	.lb. 4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	.lb. 3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	.lb. 2.75
Medicinal	.lb. —
Methyl Violet, 3B	.lb. 3.50
Methyl Violet 6B	.lb. 4.50
Nigrosine, sps. sol.	.lb. —
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	.lb. —
Phosphine G. Domestic	.lb. 7.00
Rhodamine B. ex. con't.	.lb. 15.00
Satanrine	.lb. 3.50
Victoria Blue B.	.lb. —
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	.lb. —
Victoria Blue, crys.	.lb. —
Victoria Green	.lb. 6.00
Victoria Red	.lb. 7.00
Victoria Yellow	.lb. 7.00

JUNE 9, 1920]

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NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	lb.	.03½	— .06
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.75	— 5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.60	— .62
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	— .28
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.26	— .39
Chinese	lb.	.34	— .36
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09¾	— .10¾
Aleppy	lb.	.11	— .11½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	50.00	— 55.00
Chips	lb.	.05	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.07	— .09
*Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	— 50.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	— .05½

Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	— .23

DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.			
Archil, Double	lb.	.24	— .27
Triple	lb.	.18	— .19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	— .27
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	— .18
Liquid	lb.	.11	— .13
Tablet	lb.	.13	— .14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.24	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.80
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24	— .32
Crystals	lb.	.30	— .40*
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .19
Gall	lb.	.25	— .27
*Hematite Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.16	— .18
*Crystals	lb.	.28	— .30
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	— .30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	— .31
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.13	— .17
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	— .16
Crystals	lb.	—	— .20
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Powdered, 10C p.c.	lb.	.14	— .18

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Technical	lb.	1.05	— 1.12
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.65	— .70
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	— .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .12
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	— .11
Carload lots	lb.	—	— .10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	6.25	— 7.00
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.13	— .15
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.cwt.	5.12	— 5.75	
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.cwt.	5.00	— 5.25	
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.07½	— .08
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.07½	— .08
Medium grade	lb.	.05½	— .06
Low grade	lb.	.05	— .05½

*Nominal

TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	—	—
Divi Divi	ton	70.00	— 73.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	— 18.00
Mangrove, African, 28 p.c.	ton	72.00	— 80.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	64.00	— 67.00
Myrobalsans, JI	ton	—	—
J2	ton	48.00	— 50.00
B1	ton	58.00	— 60.00
B2	ton	—	— 47.50
R2	ton	—	— 47.50
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	— 23.00
Ground	ton	—	— 25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	— 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c.	ton	—	— 80.00
Virginia, 25 p.c.	ton	ton 65.00	— 70.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	50.00	— 60.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	75.00	— 80.00
Wattle Bark	ton	80.00	— 85.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan,	ton	—	—
bols, f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.08¾	— .04
Clarified, 25 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.04¾	— .04½
Crystals, 60 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .10
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Common	lb.	.09½	— .10
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.15	— .16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.04½	— .05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	—	—
Myrobalsans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tar.	lb.	.07½	— .08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.12	— .12½
Substitute, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	— .07½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06½	— .07½
*Quebracho, liquid, 38 p.c.	lb.	.06½	— .06½
“35 p.c. tan, bleaching”	lb.	.07	— .07½
“Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary”	lb.	.09¾	— .10½
“Clarified”	lb.	—	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan,	lb.	—	—
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01½	— .01½
Powd., 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Sumac, liquid, tan	lb.	.07½	— .08

OILS

ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.27	— 1.33
Domestic, prime	gal.	—	—
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	80.00	— 85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	85.00	— 90.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07	— .07½
English	lb.	.07	— .07½
Neutral	lb.	.11	— .15
Herring	lb.	—	— .90
Horse	lb.	.11	— .12
Lard prime	gal.	—	— 2.00
Off prime	gal.	—	— 1.85
No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.40
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.50
No. 2	gal.	—	— 1.35
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	— 1.15
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— 1.17
Extra, bleached, winter	gal.	—	— 1.19
Crude, f.o.b. works	gal.	—	— .85
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 2.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.90
Dark	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Prime	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Oleo, Oil	lb.	—	— 18½
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.15½	— .16
Saponified	lb.	.15½	— .19
Sod	lb.	.10	— .11
Sperm bleached winter	gal.	—	— 2.00
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.95
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.95
Natural water, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— —

*Nominal

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS (New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	—	—
Yellow	lb.	.11½	— 12
House	lb.	.12	— 12½
Grease, Brown	lb.	.10	— 11
Lard City	lb.	.20½	— 21
Compound	lb.	.22	— 26
Stearine, lard	lb.	.27	— 28
Oleo	lb.	.15½	— 16
Tallow, edible	lb.	.14	— 14½
City, Special	lb.	.12	— 12½
(Chicago Markets)			
Tallow, edible	lb.	.14½	— 15
City Fancy	lb.	.14	— 14½
Prime Packers	lb.	.18½	— 18½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.13½	— 13½
“A” White	lb.	.13	— 13½
“B” White	lb.	.12½	— 12½
Yellow	lb.	.12	— 12½
Brown	lb.	.11½	— 11½
Bone	lb.	.10½	— 11
House	lb.	.11½	— 11½
Stearine, prime oleo.	lb.	.15½	— 16
Lard, leaf	lb.	.20	— 20½
OIL CAKE AND MEAL			
*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	ton	—	— 54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	ton	—	—
*Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	ton	—	— 56.00
Columbia	ton	—	— 58.00
New Orleans	ton	—	—
Corn Cake	short ton	—	—
Meal	short ton	—	— 70.70
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	— 68.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	— 62.00
*Nominal			

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Downing & Co., Havre; **ARGOLIS**—85 bgs., American Express Co., Bordeaux; 194 bgs., Southern Pacific Co., Bendeux; 17 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples; **ARSENIC**—White, 589 cs., National City Bank, Hongkong; **BARIUM**—Chloride, 29 cks., Innes, Speiden & Co., Liverpool; **BARK**—Cinchona, 28 bgs., A. Joensson, Rotterdam; Quillaya, 144 bds., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Valparaiso; **BAY RUM**—1 bx., Colgate & Co., Nassau; **BEANS**—Castor, 70 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Port of Prince; **COCOA**, 2 bgs., Faria, Costa & Co., Pernambuco; 47 bgs., Bliss, Dallett & Co., Macoris; 140 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Paramaribo; 200 bgs., Southern Pacific Co., Trinidad; 41 bgs., T. Scott & Co., Inc., Trinidad; 300 bgs., Graham, Hinckley & Co., Trinidad; 393 bgs., Boos & Co., Trinidad; 50 bgs., W. Boos & Co., Ltd., Trinidad; 25 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., Trinidad; 200 bgs., National City Bank, Trinidad; 230 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Trinidad; 3,000 bgs., National Park Bank, South Pacific Ports; 1,500 cks., 4,000 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., South Pacific Ports; 50 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., South Pacific Ports; 250 sks., Canancho, Roldan & Van Sickel, South Pacific Ports; 77 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., La Guaya; 32 bgs., General Export Comm. Co., Porto Cabello; 150 bgs., Habicht & Co., Porto Cabello; 112 bgs., Schultz & Co., Porto Cabello; 700 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Curacao; 674 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Porto Cabello; 200 bgs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Porto Cabello; 179 bgs., De Soto Bros. & Pardo, Porto Cabello; 20 bgs., C. Schroeder, Rotterdam; 91 bgs., H. Marquardt & Co., Rotterdam; 140 bgs., American Trading Co., Maracaibo; 35 bgs., R. Desvergne, Maracaibo; 1,832 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Maracaibo; 42 bgs., Habicht & Co., Maracaibo; 36 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; 50 bgs., Lyon & Co., Jeremie; 200 bgs., W. A. Leaman & Co., Port de Paix; 10 bgs., A. O. Anderson Trading Co., Sanchez; 160 bgs., G. Amalick & Co., Sanchez; 1,266 Vasquez, Correa & Co., Sanchez; 64 bgs., American Foreign Banking Corporation, Sanchez; 450 bgs., Ultramarine Corporation, Sanchez; 216 bgs., Rojas, Randall & Co., Sanchez; 202 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Sanchez; 521 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Sanchez; 1,373 pkgs., W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 94 bgs., J. H. Hamlen & Son, Sanchez; 182 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings, Sanchez; 775 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 184 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 1,199 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 400 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Porto Plata; 300 bgs., Leon Israel & Bros., Porto Plata; 320 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Porto Plata; 158 bgs., Ultramarine Co., Porto Plata; 600 bgs., C. C. Corporation, Porto Plata; 964 bgs., Mengel Bros. & Co., Porto Plata; Tonca, 127 bgs., National City Bank, Trinidad; Vancha, 10 cs., Thurston & Braithwaite, Vera Cruz; 29 cs., Gomez & Sloan, Vera Cruz; **BERLIN BLUE**—8 cks., F. Fezandie, Rotterdam; **BERRIES**—Cubeb, 4 bgs., A. Joensson, Rotterdam; **EISMUTH**—Metallic, 14 cs., Merck & Co., London; **BITTERS**—2,800 pkgs., J. Wupperman, Trinidad; **CAMPHOR**—105 cs., Winter Ross & Co., Kobe; **CASEIN**—2,001 bgs., Bank of New York, Buenos Aires; **CERIUM NITRATE**—21 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; **CHALK**—Precipitated, 50 cks., McKesson & Robbins, Liverpool; 80 bgs., E. Lilly & Co., London; **CHEMICALS**—Miscellaneous, 10 cs., Commercial Union of America, Bordeaux; 40 cks., C. E. Reisig, Marseilles; 48 pkgs., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 15 cs., B. Kuhnhampt, Hamburg; 3 cs., Atlantic Forwarding Co., Hamburg; 26 bbs., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; 2 cs., Koessler & Hasslecher, Hamburg; 74 pkgs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 1 cs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Hamburg; 1 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; **CINCHONINE**—5 cs., 10 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; **COPRA**—50 bgs., Franklin, Baker & Co., Kingston; **DEXTROINE**—1 cs., Atlantic Forwarding Co., Hamburg; 300 bgs., National Gum & Mica Co., Rotterdam; **DIVI DIVI**—269 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Trinidad; 3,593 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; **DRUGS**—Miscellaneous, 5 cs., F. Arnold & Co., Havre; 32 cs., 5 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Havre; 1 cs., 3 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., Havre; 4 cs., New York Mdse. Co., Havre; 12 pkgs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; **DYES**—Aniline, 1 bbl., 27 cylinders, 18 cylinders, American Dyewood Co., Antwerp; 10 cylinders, 2 bbls., 23 cylinders, W. F. Sykes & Co., Antwerp; 7 cylinders, 1 bbl., 4 bbls., 12 cylinders, Heller, Merz & Co., Antwerp; 6 cylinders, 23 cylinders, New York Chemical & Color Co., Antwerp; 20 cs., 6 bbls., 3 bbls., 48 cylinders, F. Bredt & Co., Antwerp; 6 cylinders, 18 cylinders, 2 bbls., 14 cylinders, L. B. Fortner & Co., Antwerp; 14 cylinders, 1 bbl., 11 bbls., 20 cylinders, 22 cylinders, Andreykovitz & Dunk, Antwerp; 14 cylinders, 9 bbls., 2 cylinders, E. M. Shayer & Co., Antwerp; 121 cylinders, Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Antwerp; 2 cylinders, C. Bischoff & Co., Antwerp; 1 cylinder, Aniline Sales Corporation, Antwerp; 6 cylinders, J. Campbell & Co., Antwerp; 8 cylinders, 5 bbls., Mac Arthur, Irwin, Ltd., Antwerp; 4 cks., Franklin Importing & Exporting Co., Hamburg; 15 caks., Geig Co., Havre; 15 pkgs., Watson, Jack, Ltd., Havre; 40 pkgs., Textile Alliance, Inc., Rotterdam; **MISCELLANEOUS**, 8 cs., 315 bbs., Textile Alliance Co., Antwerp; **EXTRACTS**—Quebracho, 7,507 bgs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Buenos Aires; **FRUIT SALT**—100 cs., E. J. Barry, London; **FULLER'S EARTH**—1,069 bgs., L. A. Solomon & Bro., London; **GELATIN**—25 cs., Habicht, Braun & Co., Antwerp; 23 cs., P. Zuhike, Rotterdam; 19 cs., Paul Puttmann, Rotterdam; **GLYCERIN**—3 drums, M. Garcia, Havana; 40 cks., Parsons & Petit, Genoa; 87 drums, ou Fonte de Nemours, Liverpool; **GUM—CHICLE**, 4 bds., Williams, Reed Co., Kingston; Copal, 1,766 bskts., International Banking Corporation, Macassar; 354 bskts., Bank of Manhattan, Macassar; 210 bskts., G. 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WINE LEES—74 bgs., American Express Co., Bordeaux

New Incorporations

C. and P. Chemical Products Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$5,000,000. M. M. Lucey, M. Butler, T. S. Dorsey, incorporators for a Wilmington, Del., trust company.

Relica Soap Co., Dover, Del., capital \$300,000. M. L. Harty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington, Del.

International Industries, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. To make salts, nitrates and sugar. A. M. Grill, J. Leiman, S. Schnaps, 2 Rector st., New York.

The Court Trading Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$75,000. Drugs and chemicals. N. Moscovitz, H. Haimowitz, O. Frankel, 32 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.

Julian W. Lyon & Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Essential oils and chemicals. J. J. Mason, R. W. Smith, J. W. Lyon, 35 Fulton st., New York.

S. Suzuki & Co., Manhattan, capital \$200,000. Importing and exporting business. E. Spunt, H. A. Rahm, T. Domen, 720 West 181st St., New York.

U. S. Distilling Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Medicinal alcoholic spirits. I. A. Kirschbaum, F. Milan, A. P. Fox, 957 Tiffany st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Spartan Paint Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$250,000. To make chemicals and dyes. F. W. Bell, B. F. Connelly, B. Sandbach, 642 West 138th st., New York.

Cincinnati Chemical Works, Dover, Del., capital \$2,500,000. Albert R. Palmer, Madison, N. J.; Frank R. Harles, East Orange, N. J.; George F. Handel, New York.

Associated Chemical and Oil Sales Exchange, Dover, Del., capital \$150,000. T. L. Crotean, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, Wilmington, Del.

Capital Increases—Dodge and Olcott Co., Manhattan, \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

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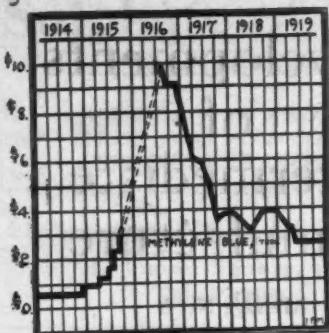
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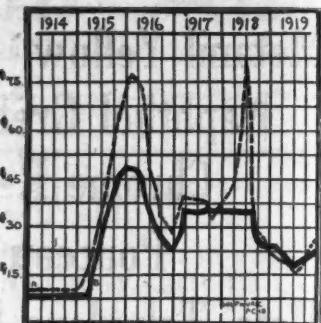
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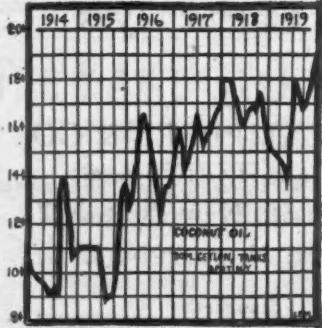
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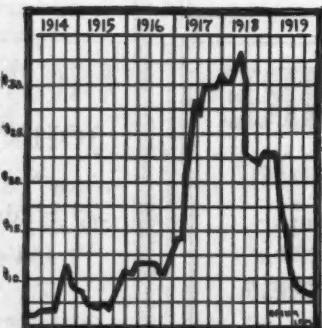
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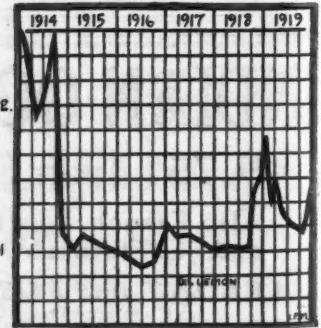
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